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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXII NO. 200 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1934 TWELVE PAGES

GRIGG'S GLOOMY BUDGET FORECAST

No Protection Without Excise Duty

GOVERNMENT ADAMANT

Select Committee Banned From Raising Issue, Says Sir Abdur Rahim

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, August 22.

The debate on the Steel Bill rolled on; and even the threat of the President to sit till six in the evening did not improve matters, though it had a visible effect in making the members reduce the length of their speeches. But this was neutralised by more members participating in the debate.

EXCISE DUTY AS BARGAIN?

There was an amusing wrangle as to whether the excise duty was a compromise in the nature of a bargain for getting protection.

The President protected Mr. Mody by saying that he was in the House as a member, and not as the spokesman for the Tatas', and Mr. Mody made his position plain too by saying: "This bitter medicine has been prescribed for me, and I have to take it".

The Finance Member was again in a fighting mood and said that members talked "with the tongue in their cheek", He was the champion of the consumer, and when Dr. Ziauddin who had suffered earlier in the hands of the Finance Member who said "consistency is not a virtue of Dr. Ziauddin" retorted that the Finance Member did not seem to be a very bright specimen of the consumer, the House laughed.

FINANCE MEMBER'S FORECAST

The Finance Member inquired, "Does the Hon'ble Member suggest that I am not fatter?".

However Sir James left the House in no doubt that he does not expect a surplus budget next March as "the budgetary corner has not been turned" in spite of the optimistic forecast of Sir George Schuster.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

SIMLA, August 22.

Sir Harisingh Gour presented the Select Committee report on the Indian Income-tax Bill, while the Finance Member laid on the table reports of the Public Accounts Committee on accounts for 1931-32, and 1932-33 relating to Railways, Civil and Military and Posts and Telegraphs.

Before the consideration of the Amendments to the Steel Protection Bill, the President suggested that clause four of the Bill be taken up to which Sir Joseph Bhore agreed.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed moving an amendment that clause four be deleted, objected to the imposition of the excise duty on steel ingots being made part of the Bill, and suggested that the Finance Member should take up this question, when financial considerations made it necessary.

Mr. Ramakrishna Reddy supported the amendment and answered the Government's contention that the countervailing duty was to offset the excise duty, and said that the countervailing duty affected only products, such as structurals.

NOT THE TIME FOR IT.

Rajabahadur Krishnamacharlar asked how much revenue was lost by the Government to justify the imposition of an excise duty.

Ordinarily, excise duty was imposed during the budget proposals, and this was not the occasion for the Government to levy such a duty.

Mr. Aggarwal said that it had become the practice of the Government to impose the duties. Recently, a duty was imposed on sugar, matches, mechanical lighters, and now there was the excise duty on steel ingots.

SIR COWASJEE DEFENDS IT

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir said that the Government could not be blamed for showing undue haste in the progress of Bill. Excise duty, he understood, was in the nature of a compromise, and he was prepared to stand by it.

SERVICES AWARD

Additional Secretary To Implement It

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, August 22.

It may be an unconscious omission on the part of Mr. Maswood Ahmed, but he put an unstarred question (which means question not to be answered orally) which brought out the information that the Government of India are appointing an Additional Deputy Home Secretary to frame regulations to ensure that the Services Award is given effect to. If this statement had been made in the House, there would have been a series of questions, but Sir Henry Craik escaped them all.

However Sir Frank Noyce faced the music, when Mr. Neogy cornered him over the appointment of the Chief Inspector of Explosives. Sir Frank maintained that no suitable Indian was available, but when Mr. Neogy, as a member of the Selection Committee pointed out that one Indian who had even been sent abroad at Government expense on the understanding that he would be equipped to become the Chief Inspector was available, why this extraordinary step of advertising in England alone was taken, Sir Frank resented these supplementaries. But the more he did so, the more they were pouring in till the President stopped this flow.

Mr. S. C. Mitra felt that the occasion demanded a fuller discussion, and gave notice of an adjournment motion to discuss the unsatisfactory nature of the reply.

Mr. Pandiya asked what was the compromise, and who were the parties to it.

Sir Abdur Rahim intervening said that no compromise was arrived at in the Select Committee.

NOT IN SELECT COMMITTEE.

Moulvi Shafi Daudi said that

(Continued on page 8).

NO TAX ON GOLD EXPORTS

Comrade Shapurji Saklatvala, Communist ex-M.P. who recently paid a visit to Soviet Russia, is seen here addressing the Uzbek National Olympiad, attended by over 30,000 delegates, in the Stadium at Taskhent.

FINANCE DEPT. EXPLAIN

SIMLA, August 22.

The following communique has been issued in the Finance Department:—

The Government of India understood that an affirmative answer recently given in the Assembly by the Finance Member to a question whether there has been correspondence with the Secretary of State, regarding the levy of duty on gold exports, has given rise to misapprehension.

To remove it, they wish it to be khown that the correspondence in question took place some months ago, and that there have been no recent discussions with the Secretary of State on the subject.—A.P.

No "Unhealthy Holes" For Delegates

Worli Chawls Not Fit For Human Habitation

WORKING COMMITTEE DECIDES TO ERECT SPECIAL CAMPS

Strong disapproval of the idea of renting the Worli Chawls for the delegates' quarters was expressed by several members of the Working Committee of the Congress Reception Committee when it met on Tuesday.

A resolution was moved that the Worli Chawls should be rented for accommodating the delegates.

FOR SPECIAL CAMPS

An Amendment to the effect that special camps should be constructed for the accommodation was moved.

The Amendment was strongly supported by many members.

The Working Committee adjourned till Wednesday evening without coming to any decision.

Sardar Vallabhbhai, who in spite of the poor state of health, visited the chawls on Tuesday and is reported to have expressed his disapproval of the idea of using them for having Congress delegates.

This is stated to have influenced those who were supporting the Chawl idea and they agreed to the Amendment later.

SUBSTANTIVE PROPOSITION.

At the outset at Wednesday's meeting further discussion on the resolution and Amendment was allowed. After some speakers had spoken the Chairman, Mr. K. F. Nariman, moved a substantive proposition that Special Camps should be constructed for accommodating the delegates.

The resolution was unanimously carried.

PLAN FOR CONSTRUCTION.

The Pandal and Delegates Camp construction Sub-Committee has been asked to submit its report regarding the plans or the construction of the Camps. It is stated that in each camp not more than five delegates will be lodged.

"UNHEALTHY HOLES."

The decision to construct special camps, though it meant an additional cost of Rs. 28,000 compared to the chawls, was largely influenced by the fact that according to medical men the chawls are not fit for human habitation and when some of the chawls were used by the local Government for accommodating the Congress prisoners, the Congressmen themselves had termed them as unhealthy holes.

The work of construction of Pandals and Camps will be taken in hand immediately after the Pandal Committee submits a report to the Working Committee, three days later.

STOP PRESS

RAJEN BABU'S WIRE TO MAHATMA.

PATNA, Aug. 22.

The "Indian Nation" publishes an account from its Chapra correspondent, in which two apparently contradictory statements—one from Gandhiji and the other from Pandit Malaviya's recent speech at Calcutta on the occasion of the inauguration of the Nationalist Party—referred to Babu Rajendraprasad's interview.

Gandhiji is reported to have written to Mr. Kelkar "If a Congressman wishing to enter the Legislature has conscientious scruples about the acceptance of the Working Committee's resolution on the Communal Award, he will so state in his letter or application to the Board, and if the Board approves that his nomination is otherwise desirable, it will respect his scruples and nominate him as a candidate."

Pandit Malaviya, it is reported, said that in the last resort, the compromise proposed by him failed as the Working Committee was not agreeable to allow Congress candidates the freedom to vote according to their conscience in the matter of the Communal Award.

Babu Rajendraprasad differed from Malaviyaji and pointed out that it was Gandhiji who proposed the formula of giving freedom of vote to Congress candidates, according to his conscience repeated by him in his letter to Mr. Kelkar, but Pandit Malaviya did not agree.

Babu Rajendra Prasad has wired to Gandhiji to explain the matter fully for the removal of any possible misunderstanding lurking in Pandit Malaviya's mind.—A. P.

E. WARD ELECTION TO B. P. C. C.

Will Be Held On Sept. 2 At Panch Khata

Bombay, August 22.

The annual election to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Sunday, the 2nd September 1934, in the Byculla (E-Ward) District Congress Committee at Panch Khata, opposite Khatau Makanji Mill, near Byculla Bridge from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. (S.T.)

THEY ARE FOUR!

KAND, Aug. 22.

A report from Bharatpur says that the wife of one Gorasheik of the locality gave birth to four male babies at a time. All babies are quite well.

On the previous occasion she gave birth to three male babies, two of whom are living.—United Press.

"RELEASE BOSE OR PLACE HIM ON TRIAL"

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.

At this evening's meeting of the Calcutta Corporation resolutions expressing strong disapproval at the continued detention of Mr. Sarat Bose and requesting the Government either to release him forthwith or to place him on trial in any Competent Court of Law were passed.—United Press.

WOODFULL HAPPY.

After the disappearance of the players, the crowd became satirical and called for Larwood and Voce and then as the Crowning irony for the Selection Committee.

Woodfull said:—"I am very happy at having lead Australia to victory, and this will be my last representative match, for I am retiring in November, when my testimonial match will be played in Australia."

Sir Stanley Jackson praised the attitude of the crowds, in all tests and added "it is great tribute to the sportsmanship of the English public."

Wyatt refused to make any comment.—Reuter.

"Aussies" Carry Back The "Ashes"

WIN BY 562 RUNS

English Batsmen Skittled Out By O'Reilly & Grimmett In Final Encounter

LONDON, August 22.

Australia won the fifth and the final England-Australia Test Match by 562 runs.

England were all out in their second innings for 145 runs.

FINAL TEST SCORE BOARD

AUSTRALIANS (Second Innings.)	
Ponsford c Hammond, b Clark	22
Brown c Allen, b Clark	1
Bradman b Bowes	77
McCabe c Walters, b Clark	70
Woodfull b Bowes	13
Kippax c Walters, b Clark	8
Chipperfield c Woolley, b Clark	16
Oldfield c Hammond, b Bowes	0
Grimmett c Hammond, b Bowes	14
Ebeling c Allen, b Bowes	41
O'Reilly (not out)	15
Extras	50
Total	327

Fall of wickets:—
1|1; 42|2; 192|3; 213|4; 224|5; 236|6; 236|7; 256|8; 272|9 and 327|10.

ENGLAND (Second Innings).	
Walters b McCabe	1
Sutcliffe c McCabe, b Grimmet	28
Wooley c Ponsford, b McCabe	0
Hammond c and b O'Reilly	43
Leyland c Brown, b Grimmett	17
Wyatt c Pansford, b Grimmett	22
Allen st Oldfield, b Grimmett	26
Verity c Bradman, b O'Reilly	2
Clark (not out)	2
Ames (absent)	
Extras	3
Total	145

Fall of wickets:—
1|1; 3|2; 67|3; 89|4; 109|5; 122|6; 138|7; 141|8 and 145|9.

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, August 22.

The anti-climax to England's parlous plight was reflected in the attendance which numbered only 8,000 at the start, this morning.

Ames was not present, Bowes decided to bowl and to retire, if he was unable to stand the strain. "I am going to have a crack at them" he said.

BRADMAN CLEAN BOWLED.

Verity opened from Vauxhall end, and then Bowes came on at the pavilion end with five men on the leg side. His second delivery, medium-paced ball, uprooted Bradman's leg stump, bringing to a sad end his charming innings which had lasted two hours.

Bradman's chief strokes were one six and seven fours.

Woodfull followed Bradman and quickly got off the mark with three cuts off Bowes and then four byes from a bumper sent up 200 in 145 minutes.

Allen then relieved Bowes after two overs. He had three slips, gully and two fieldsmeh close in on the leg side and appeared troublesome to the batsmen with his offsprings.

Clark relieved Verity with the new ball and had three slips with Allen and Leyland close in on the legside.

MCCABE OUT.

McCabe contrived to get him away between Allen and Leyland, but was caught off the next ball by Walters at cover. He was at the wicket for two hours, and hit nine times to the boundary.

THE ROT SETS IN.

The pace of scoring had now slackened considerably, and runs were very hard to get. Bowes relieved Clark and with his second ball, he dismissed Woodfull. The Australian Captain hit across the top of a Yorker, missed the ball and lost his leg-stump.

Up to now, Australia, in the period of play this morning, has lost three wickets for 38 runs in 50 minutes.

Bowes was bowling medium pace deliveries, but was maintaining good length and had so far taken 2 wickets for 6 runs.

Kippax was holding out and showed good defence with some stylish cover-driving. Clark relieved Allen and tried the leg trap with five fielders on the leg-side, and although the accuracy of his direction was no match for the standard set by Larwood, he had Kippax caught near the square-leg boundary.

CROWD INCREASES.

The crowd had now increased to 12,000 and were most enthusiastic when in the next over off the second ball Oldfield was caught at second slip. Bowes being again successful.

WAIST-HIGH CATCH.

Grimmett who partnered Chipperfield opened with a delightful cut off Clark, who now withdrew three men from the legside. Sweeping Bowes twice to the boundary, Chipperfield sent up 250 of the innings, when it had lasted 3 1|2 hours. Grimmett followed this up by sending Bowes to the boundary with a half-volley. Chipperfield repeatedly hung out his bat and eventually gave waist-high catch to Woolley who took it standing back.

BOWES IN DEADLY FORM.

Grimmett was keeping his end up and was scoring with weird shots off bumpers. He had made 14 when Hammond held him shoulder-high off Bowes.

Ebeling and O'Reilly now became associated for the tenth wicket. The former was batting very confidently, and twice straight drove Bowes for fours. The Yorkshire bowler had slips crowded for O'Reilly, but the latter twice pierced them for boundaries, and continued his very lucky innings.

At lunch interval, Clark had taken 5 wickets for about eighteen runs apiece and Bowes 4 at just over 11 runs each.

England's fight although it was very late, attracted hundreds of spectators during the interval, and the attendance had increased to 15,000 on resumption after lunch. Ebeling opened his post-lunch scoring with a three off Bowes and then sent Clark to the boundary, putting 50 of the partnership on board, when it had lasted 35 minutes.

327 ALL OUT.

Ebeling then mistimed Bowes

(Continued on page 8.)

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Wanted energetic gentlemen of high position to organise Branches for the sale of sports goods. Salary Rs. 100 to 300. Apply stating age, credentials and references to Box No. 2841, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Wanted Candidates for Signaller, Station Master and Secretary classes. Fare certificate and Prospectus on 3 anna stamps. Royal Institute, (Regd.) Ballimaran, Delhi. (2838).

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Applications are Invited from Qualified Candidates for a clerical post in the Cotton Department in the grade of Rs. 75-10-125. Only those who have secured Honours Degree preferably 1st class of a recognised University in Commerce, Arts or Science, may apply with copies of Testimonials to the Manager, Calico Mills, Ahmedabad. 8802

Wanted a clerk for the M. T. B. College, Surat. Preference will be given to a graduate. Typewriting, Shorthand will be additional qualifications. Apply with testimonials immediately in own handwriting stating minimum salary to the Principal. (8792).

For the new posts of a Surgeon and a Physician in the Sheth Vadilal Sarabhai General Hospital and Chinai Maternity Home, Ahmedabad, the Board having decided that M.D.'s and M.S.'s of the Bombay University be considered eligible for these posts along with F.R.C.S. (Eng.) and M.D. or M.R.C.P. (Lond.), fresh applications are invited. The posts carry an honorarium of Rs. 150 per month. The applications must be accompanied by two copies of recent testimonials. The candidates should state their age, experience if any, and appointments held. The appointment will be for a period of three years in the first instance with two months' notice on either side. The applications must reach the Chairman, Board of Management, Sheth Vadilal Sarabhai General Hospital and Chinai Maternity Home, Ahmedabad on or before the 3rd September 1934. Applications already received will be considered along with the fresh applications. (8829)

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SADANAND KANHAIYALAL PATHAK.
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2856

THE KHANDESH PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

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1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company for the year ending 30th June, 1934.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Cawasji Pallonji Chowna as a Director of the Company in place of Mr. Pallonji Dadabhoy Chowna, deceased.
4. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Pestonjee Sorabjee Daruvala as a Director of the Company under Article 103 of the Articles of Association.
5. To elect a Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
6. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
7. To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
DREWET CHOWNA & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 6th Aug. 1934.

8811.

Public Notice

S.S. "TAMAHOKO MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 21st August, 1934, from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

R. ISHIGAKI,
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Pacific „	24th „	8th Sept.
Havana „	8th Sept.	22nd „
Tempei „	19th „	....
Shunko „	23rd „	8th Oct.
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ARRIVALS.
AUGUST 22.
Tamahoko Maru, Yasuda, Kobe.
Alavi, Beattie, Jeddah.
Conte Verde, Camilli, Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.
AUGUST 22.
Conte Verde, Camelli, Trieste.
AUGUST 23.
Ozarda, Wordingham, Karachi.

LOADING.
AUGUST 22.
Steamer Kabinga for Karachi.
Steamer Goalpara for Karachi.
Steamer Somenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Wartenfels for Hamburg
Steamer Rawalpindi for China and Japan.
Steamer Alavi for Jeddah.
Steamer Jalaveera for Rangoon.

ARRIVAL OF PILGRIMS.

S S Alavi:—The T M Co.'s steamer Alavi, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Jeddah, with a general cargo, 5 cases specie, 5 saloon and 243 deck pilgrims.

S S Tamahoko Maru:—The O S K steamer Tamahoko Maru, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Conte Verde:—The Lloyd T Co.'s steamer Conte Verde, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Shanghai, with mails, a general cargo, 41 saloon and 6 deck passengers and hence she sailed in the same day for Trieste etc., with mails, a general cargo, 174 saloon and 232 deck passengers.

S S Ozarda:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Ozarda, will sail to-day for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, Aug. 22.

S S Castalia for Liverpool.—168 bales wool raw, R Virchand & Co.; 200 bales cotton raw, B Manji & Co.; 5 drums castor oil, Swastika Oil Mills; 2640 bags groundnut oil cakes, J Travers & Sons.

For Manchester.—667 bags myrabollum, C Jivanlal & Co.

For Barcelona.—160 bales cotton raw, B Manji & Co.

For Glasgow.—1936 bags ground nut oil cakes, J Travers & Sons.

S S City of Baroda for Liverpool.—90 bales wool raw, V Oomersey; 19 bales wool raw, L K Mehta; 667 bags groundnut kernel, K M Nathoo.

For Barcelona.—50 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Dunkirk.—605 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co.

S S Sonnenfels for Hamburg.—3000 bags groundnut oil cakes, M Hoosen & Sons; 4550 bags ground nut oil cakes, Svastika Oil Mills; 150 drums castor oil, Svastika Oil Mills.

For Antwerp.—650 bags ground nut oil cakes, and 1300 bags linseed oil cakes, M Hoosen & Sons; 2560 bags groundnut oil cakes, A Oomerbhoy; 1300 bags groundnut oil cakes, Svastika Oil Mills.

For Rotterdam.—2040 bags linseed oil cakes, and 1080 bags groundnut oil cakes, M Hoosen & Sons.

S S Wartenfels for Hamburg.—2900 bags groundnut oil cakes, L Dreyfus & Co.; 2900 bags groundnut oil cakes, M Hoosen & Sons.

For Rotterdam.—1280 bags groundnut oil cakes, A Oomerbhoy.

For Antwerp.—217 bales cotton fly, Chimanlal & Sons; 2560 bags groundnut oil cakes, A Oomerbhoy; 110 bales cotton raw Cotton Agents Ltd.

S S President Garfield for New York.—231 bales coton rags, T Laxmidas & Co.; 94 bags niger seed, 69 bags gum karaya, A Virji & Co.; 349 bags gum karaya, S Khetsey & Co.; 15 cases condiments, Owen & Okall; 620 bales cotton waste L O Vora.

For Salonica:—25 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.; 25 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo.

For Boston.—100 bags gum karaya, S Khetsey & Co.

For Jaffa:—18 bales cotton yarn M A A L A Razak.

For Alexandretta.—35 bales cotton yarn M A A L A Razak.

For Beyrouth.—27 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Marseilles.—40 bags henna powder, D Abraham & Sons.

For Valencia.—7 cases guts, D Abraham & Sons.

For Alicouta.—12 cases casings, D Abraham & Sons.

For Istambul.—40 bags hena powder, D Abraham & Sons.

For Constanza.—110 bales cotton raw, Patil Cotton Co.

S S Kidderpore for Moji.—100 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi.—150 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe.—1000 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd. Ltd.

S S Mayebashi Maru for Osaka.—300 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, Aug. 22.

S S Dalgoma, Agents, M M & Co. from London.—49 cases glassware; 34 cks. sand; 57 cases plywood; 61 cases wire; 50 cases fruit salt; 96 cases whiting; 59 cases books; 165 cases cordials; 60 cases confectionery; 60 cases medicine; 63 cases biscuits; 45 cases grine water; 32 cases paper; 40 cases auto parts; 143 cases beer; 2097 bags cement; 60 drums turpentine; 100 kgs. lead; 543 drums lub. oil; 103 cases motor cars; 25 cases malted milk; 590 cases tyres; 66 cases soap; 53 cases whisky; 1447 drums paint; 770 bales newspapers; 55 cases chocolates; 183 cases boot polish; 135 cases o'stores; 119 drums ashphalt.

From Middlesborough.—25 bundles expanded metal; 1989 bundles steel sheets; 52 cks. chemicals.

From Antwerp.—2504 bundles steel bars; 1838 bundles steel joists; 100 bundles nails; 90 bundles bolts and nuts; 1159 bundles steel angles; 110 bundles hinges; 99 bundles tiles; 882 bundles channels; 218 bundles hooks; 62 bundles tubes; 283 bundles circles; 1300 bundles rods; 162 bundles marble.

From Rotterdam.—200 bags gum rosin.

BAY DEPRESSION MOVES TO S. EAST

Causes Widespread Rain In Chota Nagpur

POONA, August 22.

Depression at the head of the Bay of Bengal crossed the coast between Balasore and Saugor Island early this morning, and its centre now lies near Burdwan in Southwest Bengal. It has caused widespread rain in Northeast India with locally very heavy rain in Orissa and Chota Nagpur. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, East United Provinces, East Central Provinces, West Central Provinces, Rajputana, Konkan, Mysore, a few falls in West Central India, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan, Southeast Madras, North Madras Coast.

CHIEF AMOUNTS:

Amherst, Myitkyina, two inches; Gwa, Toungoo, one and half; Tavoy, one; Sambalpur, ten; Daltonganj, six; Chaibasa, five; Cheerapunji, four; Sibsagar, Chandbali, Hazaribagh, Balasore, Darjeeling, three. Cuttack, Jalpaiguri, two; Gauhati, Ranchi, Barisal, one and half; Naya Dumka, Cox's Bazar, Tezpur, one; Lucknow Guna, one and half; Jagdalpur, one; Mount Abu, one and half; Jaipur, one; Khandala, one.

FORECAST:

Monsoon will strengthen further in North-East India.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING:

Heavy rain will occur in Chota Nagpur Bihar, North Bengal, and Assam during the next forty-eight hours.—A. P.

84 Inches Of Rain In Fort

CITY'S MINIMUM TEMPERATURE

2.3 DEG. ABOVE NORMAL.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 22-8-34 Colaba Point 0.02"; Fort 0.10"; J. J. Hospital 0.10"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 0.12".

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 62.45"; Fort 84.02"; J. J. Hospital 70.12"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 72.25".

Total for the corresponding period of 1932 Colaba Point 52.48"; Fort 59.56"; J. J. Hospital 56.04".

Total for the corresponding period of 1933 Colaba Point 41.52"; Fort 66.48"; J. J. Hospital 48.38"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 43.86".

COLABA OBSERVATORY BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 22-8-34.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .017 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.5 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.9 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.0 degrees (normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.0 degrees 2.3 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 84 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 20 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 194 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 31 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy (eq. 10). 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.02 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 12.63 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 62.49 inches.

Weather remarks:—Rain.

Earthquake report.—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 2090 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 1h. 3m. (I.S.T.) on Wednesday the 22nd August 1934.

OFFICIAL BAROMTER READING DATED 22-8-34.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 80.8 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.96 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.76 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

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Timings Of 4 Up Poona Mail Must Be Changed

Overcrowding Noticed On This Train During Period Of Census

At the 112th meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee, Bombay, held on the 9th August 1934, the following subjects were discussed.

ANNUAL CENSUS OF 3RD CLASS PASSENGERS.

The Committee considered a report on the Census which showed that of 4,092 trains checked, overcrowding was detected in 44 trains only. A member suggested that changes should be made in the timings of 4 Up Poona Mail to prevent overcrowding on this train noticed during the period of Census. The Chairman said that this overcrowding was apparently temporary due to suspension of steamer services serving the West Coast, but the train was being watched to see whether overcrowding occurred at other times.

REQUEST FOR SPECIAL RATES.

The Chairman said that the freight rate from Belvandi to Belpur had already been reduced by about 70 per cent of the ordinary tariff rate, which compared favourably with the rates obtaining on most of the railways, and that the Administration could not agree to any further reduction.

KURLA—MANKHURD LINE.

Several questions were put forward on behalf of the Trombay Passengers Association regarding the extension of the branch line to Trombay, the electrification of the same, increased train service to Mankhurd and the running of through trains from Victoria Terminus over the Branch line. The replies of the Administration were placed before Members, the Chairman remarking that the Branch line was not a paying proposition as the area had not developed as was expected and the Administration could not see its way to incurring further expenditure of the extension, electrification, etc.

TEMPORARY STRUCTURE

The members inspected the site and the temporary structures erected for their inspection outlining the Railway's proposal, which the Chairman said was put forward by the Railway with a view to increasing its revenue. The Chairman explained the whole arrangement which was so designed as not to interfere unduly with the light and air to the platform. The members approved of the proposal.

A statement of passengers detected travelling without tickets during the year 1933-34, a statement of facilities provided for the travelling public during the quarter ended 30th June, 1934, and the usual statements showing the financial results of the Railway were also placed before Members.

DIVED UNDER TRAM CAR

Charged With Attempt To Commit Suicide

Abdul Razak Illahibux, a Muslim, who attempted to commit suicide on Tuesday morning by diving under a tram-car at Nagdevi Street was charged before Mr. P. L. Thakkar, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, with attempt to commit suicide.

He was extricated from under the car after much difficulty, and sustained severe injuries, necessitating removal to the J. J. Hospital where he is still under treatment.

He was offered bail of Rs. 75 with one surety, or, in default, will be remanded into Police custody for a week.

TRAM DRIVER'S SKULL FRACTURED

Inquest Adjourned Till September 2 By Coroner

The inquest on the body of Ramnadisingh Ramsaransingh (35), a tram driver, who was killed in the collison of a tram-car and motor lorry at Vincent Road, Dadar, on Tuesday, was held by the Coroner this morning.

Isurajee Coover, wife of the deceased giving evidence said that he was living with her in Parel. He left home for work at 12 noon on Tuesday. In the afternoon at about 2-30 p.m. She received information about her husband's death.

Medical evidence showed that death was due to compound fracture of the skull.

The inquest was postponed to September 2 pending police investigations.

UNKNOWN HINDU DROWNED

Body Found Floating At Chowpatti Sea Face

The dead body of a Hindu aged about 27 was found floating in the sea at Kennedy Sea Face on Tuesday evening at about 4-30 p.m. The identity of the man is unknown nor any marks of violence were found on it.

A dhoti and a shirt were found on his body.

The Police Surgeon who held a post mortem examination said that death was due to asphyxiation as a result of drowning.

A verdict of death due to asphyxiation as a result of suicidal or accidental drowning was returned by the Coroner's Jury today morning.

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VARIETY SHOW AT THE EXCELSIOR

Nandy's Co., In A Song-Dance-And Comic Programme

As a welcome change from the talkies, as also for their many attractive features, Nandy's Revue Company have been playing to packed houses at the Excelsior Theatre from Saturday. Following a successful tour of the Far East and Ceylon, they have opened a short season in Bombay till Friday.

The 14 talented artistes of the company including six girl artistes presented a programme of 24 different items comprised of dancing, comedy-skits and singing. The star-piece of the programme was a Chinese episode, interpreted through movements and pantomimic art, representing a Chinese girl stealing the necklace of an idol in a temple, and her tragic fate when the idol comes to life to recover it. Another appreciated number was the "Tableaux Plastique" in which the girls appear in 15 different statuesque poses in quick succession.

NATIONAL DANCES.

A major part of the programme consisted of national dances of different countries with appropriate songs and music. Among these were Hungarian Tableau, Scottish and Spanish dances, etc. The French "Can-Can" is a novelty witnessed for the first time on the Bombay stage, while the Arjentine and Barcelona Tangos were a real treat. The Viennese Waltz, done to the sweet strains of the "Blue Danube", was another beautiful number.

PROVIDENCE INSURANCE COMPANY

Another Year Of Progress

That the Presidency Provident and General Insurance Company, Limited is a leading provident office in India is borne out by another year of working during 1933. At the end of 1933, the total admissions were about 30,000. The office issues four types of attractive policies with liberal facilities to the assured for small monthly payments. The policy conditions are such that all members of a single family, male or female, child or adult, can procure insurance protection for a nominal payment every month.

The progress of the office during the last quinquennium is shown from the following table:—

Year	Income of the year.	Funds at the end
1929	Rs. 67,000	Rs. 42,000
1930	Rs. 110,000	Rs. 87,000
1931	Rs. 127,000	Rs. 145,000
1932	Rs. 148,000	Rs. 225,000
1933	Rs. 169,000	Rs. 312,000

It can be seen that the income of the office has increased more than two-fold and the fund eight-fold in about five years' time. This answers the test of the strength of the office and the confidence it inspires to the insuring public.

It was during 1933 that the office published the second valuation results. The valuation resulted in a surplus and a bonus at the rate of Rs. 20 for Rs. 1,000 for the quarenium was declared. It may be mentioned in this connection that the Presidency Provident is the first and the only Provident Company in India to undergo an actuarial valuation of its affairs.

50 MILES CYCLE RACE

A 50-Mile Cycle Race, open to all amateurs in this country, under the National Cyclist Union Laws of England will be held on September 16, at 6-30 a.m. The route of the race is as follows:—

Start:—Esplanade Band Stand, via Queens Road, Sandhurst Bridge, Hughes Rd., Kemps' Corner, Warden Rd., Worli, Old Prabhadevi Rd., Lady Jamshedji Rd., Mahim, Bandra, Santa Cruz, Andheri along the Ghodbunder Rd. to a point 25 miles from the Start, and then return over the same course, finishing at the same Starting-point.

One Prize for every 5 entries will be awarded. Prizes will also be given to the members of the winning team for the Special Team event, each team to comprise 4 competitors and each team to wear registered distinguishing colours, e.g. Sash, band or coloured clothing.

The Entrance Fee is:—Individual Competitors Rs. 2 per entry. Team events Re. 1 per team of 4.

The closing date of entries is September 5. Late entries will be received by the Hon. Secretary upto September 10, and the Entrance Fee for such entries is Rs. 3.

No entry will be received unless submitted on the special form provided.

Particulars can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, A. D. Petty, 36, Alexandra Terrace, opposite Byculla Station, Byculla.

CENTRAL ORGANISATION FOR GUJARAT STATES

Resolution Of Working Committee Of States' People's Conference

The following resolution was passed by the Working Committee of the All-India States' People's Conference in Bombay, on 12th August, 1934:—

The Working Committee welcomes the reported stand of the members of the Labour Party in the Joint Select Committee on behalf of the rights of the States' people, and authorises the General Secretaries to cable to the Leader of the Party its congratulations. The Committee feels sure that, true to its ideals the Labour Party, will not succumb to the exigencies of the situation, but will take a firm stand in defence of the rights of eighty millions of oppressed people of the States, and requests the Party to adopt all possible means in its power to see that the rights of the people of the States are properly safeguarded in the coming Constitution.

CENTRAL ORGANISATION.

This Committee wlecomes the move, of one of its General Secretaries for the establishment of a Central Political Organisation for the people of the Gujrat States, and authorises him to devote himself to this cause for the next few months. The Committee requests the people and workers of Gujrat States and also sympathisers from British Gujrat to help in this movement for the betterment of the lot of the people of the States in Gujrat.

AMENDMENT TO GAMBLING ACT

Notified In Gazette

A Bill further to amend the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, 1887, is published in the Bombay Government Gazette:

Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, 1887, for the purpose hereinafter appearing; and whereas the previous sanction of the Governor required under section 80 C of the Government of India Act has been obtained for the passing of this Act; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

This Act may be called the Bombay Prevention of Gambling (Amendment) Act, 1934.

In clause (c) of section 3 of the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, 1887, after the words "other hand" the words "or between any number of individuals in person" shall be inserted.

The Statement of Objects and Reasons, says:—

Section 3 (c) of the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, 1887, was amended by Bombay Act XIV of 1929 by the insertion of the words "or between any number of individuals in person" to make it clear that wagering or betting upon a horse-race was not gaming within the meaning of that section, when such wagering or betting takes place between persons "inter se" by such contrivance as a totalizator. When section 3 (c) was again amended by Bombay Act III of 1931, the words inserted in the section by Bombay Act XIV of 1929 were omitted through oversight. The present Bill is intended to rectify this omission and to restore the amendment made in 1929.

PARSEE YOUTH ON WORLD TOUR

Covers 6,500 Miles Cycling And Proceeds North West

COLOMBO, August 20.

Having covered 600 miles in Ceylon on his cycle, Barjorjie Ardeshir Gyara, a Bombay Parsee, will be travelling Celon on his way to Afghanistan and Asia Minor through Madras and Calcutta, next week.

He started on his tour of the world on January this year and has already covered 6,500 miles. He has covered a good deal of country in Ceylon, visiting Kandy, Calle, Newera Eliya, Badulla and Kataragama among many other places.

Barjorjie set out on this trip without any money and relies for his living on the journey on the generosity of the people he meets. So far he says he met with kindness and hospitality both in India and Ceylon. The only luggage he carries is a kit bag with a change of clothes and blanket.—United Press.

SNAKE HELPS BURGLAR

Thief Gets Away While Reptile Obstructs Householder

DOMBIVILI, August 22.

The mysterious presence of a snake found coiled about the door-latch of a room in a building in Dombivili, is stated to have aided an early morning intruder, who rifled the drawer of its contents and vanished.

Disturbed by the noise caused by the thief, who carried on an elaborate raid on the shelves, the inmate of the room, Mr. C.P.S. Sastri, a ticket-collector in the G.I.P. Railway, got up from his bed on Wednesday morning in the early hours, switching on the light, proceeded to open the door to go into the adjoining room where the noise came from.

To his horror Mr. Sastri found a snake coiled round the door-latch and it took some time before it could be driven out.

Meanwhile the receding footsteps of the intruder on the other side of the room, made it plain that the thief had walked off after finishing his work.

When Mr. Sastri went at last to his drawers, a picture of all the articles kept in the drawers strewn about, was presented to him.

A search in the place revealed that the thief had used wide discrimination in the selection of articles.

Some articles of value were left alone, the thief evidently, having been unable to realise their utility from his own point of view.

It is believed that the intruder belongs to a set of persons operating in the suburbs, moving about from place to place, when the Police seem to be on their trail.

They only concern themselves it appears, with small and easily removable articles which also ensure quick disposal without inviting anyone's suspicion.

If the presence of the snake at such a place of vantage for the offender at that time in the day is merely an accident, then Mr. Sastri believes that the thief is favoured with considerable luck in his operations, requiring extra vigilance on the part of the Police to apprehend him!

But, it is stated, that Dombivili has no police-station of its own, and policemen from Kalyan only patrol the area in the nights.

LIBERALS MOBILISE FOR ELECTION

Think Of Deputation To England

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A meeting of the Council of the National Liberal Federation of India will be held at Allahabad on August 26 when important questions like the attitude of the Liberals towards the next instalment of reforms and the communal award will be discussed.

In this connection, it is understood that the council of the Western India National Liberal Association held two meetings recently when the communal award was keenly debated for two days. The council ultimately decided to depute Mr. D. G. Dalvi, Secretary of the Association, and Mr. M. D. Altekar to represent the views of the local Liberal Association on this and kindred matters at the meeting of the Council of the Federation at Allahabad.

LIBERAL DEPUTATION.

Among the other subjects that will be discussed are the forthcoming Assembly elections, the South African Colonisation Committee's report and the recent Zanzibar anti-Indian legislation.

It is also probable that in view of the nearness of the publication of the Joint Select Committee's report on Indian Reforms, the Council will also discuss the feasibility of sending a deputation to England to put forward the Indian Liberal point of view and to carry on propaganda to get the White Paper proposals modified.

LATE SIR MANMOHANDAS RAMJI

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Varnashram Swarajya Sangha, a public meeting of the Citizens of Bombay was held at Madhav Baug on Sunday His Holiness Shrimad Jagadguru Shri Shankaracharya Shri Bharati Krishna Tirthaji Maharaj of Shri Goverdhan Math Puri presiding.

Resolutions eulogising the services of the late Sir Manmohandas Ramji and placing on record its sense of excruciating sorrow and the irreparable loss caused to the whole country in general and to the cause of Indian Dharmic, Political and Economic Progress in particular, by the death of Sir Manmohandas Ramji were passed.

The meeting conveyed its condolences to the bereaved family and prayed for the peace of his soul.

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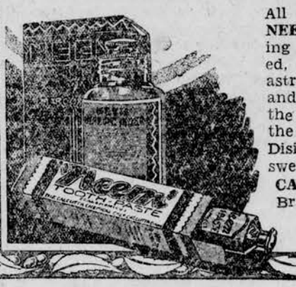

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Wanted Modern Methods Of Inspection

Power Must Be Given To Health Officer To Confiscate Adulterated Butter

Several important amendments to the Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act of 1925, have been submitted by the Government to local bodies for their opinion thereon.

The principal amendment is the Section which provides for imprisonment to adulterators. "Any person who sells or causes to be sold or offers for sale any article of food which is not of the nature or not of the substance, or not of the quality of the article demanded by the purchaser or manufacturers or exposes for sale any article not of the nature or not of the substance or quality of the article which it purports to be, shall be punished for every first offence with a fine which may extend to Rs. 200, for the second offence with a fine not less than Rs 100 extending to Rs. 1,000, and for any subsequent offence with a fine not less than Rs. 500 extending to Rs. 1,000 or with simple imprisonment which may extend to 3 months or with both."

This provision would, no doubt, go a long way to check adulteration.

Can Be Evaded

But those who are closely connected with the milk or butter trade know that merchants could easily evade the provisions contained in this Section as there are a number of unlicensed vendors of milk and butter in the City to-day. There are also a number of unlicensed manufacturers of butter carrying on their trade with impunity.

Unscrupulous Traders

Recently in some of the cases which came up before the law courts, it was pointed out that a person selling adulterated butter could not be prosecuted for doing business without a licence, as the stuff he sold was not butter.

No Safeguard

There is no provision made in the proposed amendments to the Act to combat successfully this class of traders. What the Executive Health Officer should do, is to obtain the power to confiscate and destroy on the spot all butter and ghee found in the possession of an unlicensed manufacturer or vendor. This would be the only effective way in which unlicensed manufacturers and vendors could be dissuaded from doing business in butter and ghee.

Moreover, the Health Department must know by now that it is mainly due to the large number of eating houses that have sprung in every nook and corner of Bombay that adulteration of foodstuffs has been resorted to by unscrupulous merchants.

Must Buy From Licensed Dealers.

If, therefore, the owners of all restaurants and eating houses are warned that they should purchase butter and ghee and all other eatables like cakes, bread and pastry only from licensed manufacturers, under a penalty of having their own licence withdrawn or cancelled, there will be a radical change in the present state of things.

"These are matters which the Municipal Commissioner could do without asking for more powers," was the observation made by a gentleman who has taken a keen interest in civic affairs. The Commissioner has the right to lift anything off the pavement if it causes any obstruction to the public, why should the Commissioner then demur at taking away the large quantity of "butter" sold by unlicensed manufacturers. There are so many rules laid down to be observed by licensed manufacturers to ensure that butter is made under healthy conditions, while the unlicensed manufacturers have none to observe and still are permitted to complete in the open with licensed manufacturers both to the detriment of the trade and the health of the public.

The result of all this has been that the reputation of Genuine Indian Butter has been dragged in the mire and foreign manufactured butter has been coming into the City in larger and larger quantities every week to capture the market.

Mainstay Of Farmers

It is no exaggeration to state that this industry is the mainstay of thousands of farmers and agriculturists in Gujarat and unless the authorities besth themselves to do something more tangible in the interest of the butter industry, there is no use asking for protection from foreign competitors.

Every conceivable kind of restriction is laid at the door of the licensed and honest manufacturers while the unlicensed ones thrive and reap a rich harvest.

Honest Manufacturers

But, let it be said to the credit of the Indian butter manufacturers that not a single licensed firm has been prosecuted by the Municipality for selling adulterated butter. Over and over again the Magistrates, before whom adulterators were prosecuted, requested the Municipal Officers to place before them the manufacturers, but this was not possible as they were unlicensed manufacturers.

More Raids Needed

The Commissioner should therefore take a more serious way of the prevailing state of affairs and arrange for raids on all unlicensed depots and have all stuff found in such premises destroyed, as the butter manufactured in such places is dangerous for consumption

These amendments cannot and will in no way help the trade unless the Commissioner adopts more stringent methods of dealing with those who are a positive drawback to the trade.

No person is allowed or permitted to manufacture and retail liquor of any kind without a licence. Persons doing so are arrested and locked up and the liquor seized is confiscated and destroyed. The same applies to contraband meat and a score of other foodstuffs, but where ghee and butter is concerned there appears to be a curious disinclination to apply the same principle.

Recently in Delhi a number of tins of adulterated ghee were detected, these were seized and thrown into the river.

Moreover the present method of inspection is a legacy of the last decade. An Inspector walks into a licensed depot buys at the current rate a sample of butter, sends it to the officer to be tested and there ends all the elaborate precautions to prevent adulteration. The old order of things must now give way to the methods which are adopted in all progressive countries. It is undoubtedly the duty of the Inspector to see that the place where butter is manufactured or exposed for sale, is a licensed depot and that it conforms to all the existing sanitary rules. A diary should be kept in each dairy in which the Inspector should note the result of his inspection, so that a superior officer visiting the place may be able to know the state of dairy. The mere taking of samples is not going to check adulteration any more than a casual look round a dairy. What is needed is a more vigorous form of inspection. Is this difficult to do? I don't for one think, that there is any difficulty in doing this.

There is now a general grouse among the licensed manufacturers that the consumers have an aversion to buy Indian butter unless it is backed up by a big advertising campaign extolling the virtues of the butter they manufacture. This is a sorry state of affairs which the Bombay Municipality is competent to set right, if it cares to do so.

Better Supervision

All that the butter industry in India needs to-day is a greater measure of supervision to ensure the public that the butter which is exposed or sale conforms to all the laid down hygienic rules and comes from a licensed depot, and therefore the consumer may without hesitation purchase only Indian butter which is has been universally acclaimed as the best.

As it has already been pointed out the price is cheap for the very best quality procurable in the market. The foreign butter which is dumped into this city and retailed at about the same price as Indian butter could not be manufactured under such ideal conditions as those which prevail here. It is sufficient therefore for the present to state if that the consumer gets butter at 12 annas per pound to-day, from a licensed depot he is getting the very best and purest product available in India.

BUS DRIVER GETS 2 YEARS' JAIL

Rash Driving Leads To Fatal 'Knock-down' Of Sergt.

MADRAS, Aug. 22.

At the Criminal Sessions of the Madras High Court to-day Kannuswami Pillai, motorbus driver, was awarded two years rigorous imprisonment on a charge of causing the death of Sergt. Major Williams of the Traffic Department, Madras City police by rashly and negligently driving the bus.

The Jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty on the first charge, namely murder and guilty on the second charge namely rash and negligent driving and endangering human life.

It will be remembered that Kannuswami was driving his bus on the Mat Bazaar Road on 8th June when it was involved in a collision with the Sergeant cycling along the road knocking him down.

The Sergeant was removed to the General Hospital where life was found extinct.—A. P.

POLICE SERGEANT FATALLY SHOT

Revolver Goes Off While Unloading

CALCUTTA, Aug. 21.

A fatal accident took place at Lal Bazar Police head quarters this afternoon, when Sgt. Hughes received a revolver shot in the neck and died in the Presidency General Hospital this evening.

It appears that while Sgt. Bullock, a room-mate of the deceased was unloading his revolver, the bullet accidentally went off hitting Sgt. Hughes in the neck.

He was immediately removed to the Hospital where he succumbed. Sgt. Bullock, it is reported, out of repentance attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself. He was also removed to the hospital as he is stated to have shown signs of insanity.—United Press.

UNIVERSITY SENATE MEETING

Resolution Assigning Fellows To Faculty Of Arts Passed

The University Senate met on Wednesday at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University at 1 p.m. with Mr. Chandavarkar, Vice-Chancellor of the University in the chair.

Before proceeding with the business of the day, the Vice-Chancellor moved a condolence resolution on the deaths of the late Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Senior) and the late Mr. R. S. Cree Brown. The resolution was passed with all the members standing.

On a motion moved by Mr. V. G. Dalvi, and carried by a majority by the Senate, the following Fellows were assigned to the Faculty of Arts:—

Rev. J Duhr, S.J., Ph.D. D.D.
Mr. G L Winterbotham, Esq., B.A.
Prof. N S Takakhav, M.A. I.E.S.
Mr M R Paranjpe, Esq., M.A., B.Sc.
Mr. B J Akkad, Esq., B.A.
Prof. K L Desai, M.A. LL.B.
Dr. V G Paranjpe, M.A. LL.B., D Litt.
Mrs. Jayashri N Raiji, B.A.

The following Fellows to the Faculty of Medicine:—

Dr. Mangaldas V. Mehta, O B E B A: L M & S, L M, F R C P I, F C P S.
Dr. H D Patel, M B B S., D O., D O., M S.
Prof K R Kanitkar, M A., B Sc. was assigned to the Faculty of Science and Technology.
Prof. D D Karve M Sc., Ph. D. A I Isc. to the Faculty of Science
Mr. Isarsing Tiloksing, Esq., to the Faculty of Law.
Mr. F. Stones, Esq., O B E. A M S T and Dr T N Mehta, Ph. D., to the Faculty of Technology.

London.—Army Mollison who accepted the post of commercial airpilot, is the first woman pilot on the Cross-Channel service. She desires to get the maximum practice for the London-Melbourne race in October.—Reuter.

Patna.—Twenty-five pounds were received on Monday by Behar Central Relief Committee from Mr. C. J. Patel, Suva Fiji for Bihar Earthquake Relief.—United Press.

FOLKESTONE FESTIVAL CRICKET

The following teams have been selected to take part in the annual nine days' Folkestone Festival which begins on Saturday, Sept. 1.

ENGLAND XI. V. AUSTRALIANS, SEPT. 1.

England XI. (from): A. P. F. Chapman (capt), Lord Tennyson, Hon. F. S. G. Calthorpe, C. F. Walters, B. H. Valentine, M. J. C. Allom, M. Jahangir Khan, Hobbs, Woolley, Freeman, Hammond, and Ames.

GENTLEMEN V. PLAYERS, SEPT. 5.

Gentlemen: Lord Tennyson (capt.), Hon. F. S. G. Calthorpe, C. F. Walters, R. H. Moore, H. M. Garland-Wells, M. J. C. Allom, M. Jahangir Khan, A. G. Powell, N. S. Mitchell-Innes, and two more.

Players. Hobbs (capt.), Woolley, Ames, Freeman, Hammond, Barnett, Dacre, Tate, Wellard Paine and Geary (G.)

M. C. C. V. KENT, CEPT. 8.

M. C. C.: Hon. F. S. G. Calthorpe (capt.), Lord Tennyson, C. F. Walters, R. H. Human, M. J. C. Allom, H. M. Garland-Wells, A. W. Allen, Price, Hearne Smith (J.), and another.

COUNTY CRICKET

LONDON, August 21.

Following are results in first-class cricket matches which commenced on Saturday:—

Warwickshire v. Middlesex: Warwick won by 167 runs. Warwick 246 and 330 for 3 declared, (Croom 149 not out, Bates 97). Middlesex 332 and 77, (Paine 6 for 24).

Sussex v. Somerset: Sussex won on first innings. Somerset 341 and 258 for 1, (Frank Lee 85). Jack Lee 100, not out, Mitchell Innes 61 not out). Sussex 361, (Tate 57).

Derbyshire v. Nottinghamshire: Derby won by 201 runs. Derby 220 and 211. Notts 130 and 100, (Copson 5 for 40).

Northamptonshire v. Glamorgan: Northants won on first innings. Northants 405 and 156 for 7. (Clay 6 for 40). Glamorgan 324. (Jones 50).

Hampshire v. Leicestershire: Leicestershire won on first innings. Leicester 384 and 197, (Packs 59, Boyes 7 for 88). Hampshire 319 and 54 for 2.

Kent v. Lancashire: Lancs won on first innings. Lancs 352 and 231 for 4 declared, (Hopwood 82, Paynter 66 not out). Kent 252 and 105 for 3.

Essex v. Yorkshire: Essex won by innings and 46 runs. Yorks 283 and 112, (Farnes 7 for 59). Essex 441 for 8 declared.

Gloucestershire v. Surrey: Gloucester won by 279 runs. Gloucester 305 and 352 for 6 declared. Surrey 261 and 118, (Charles Parker 5 for 32).—Reuter's Special.

SIND TENNIS PROVIDES THRILLS

KARACHI, August 21.

Ten matches were fought to finish in the Sind Lawn Tennis Championship Tourney this evening.

B. T. Blake partnered by Kavasji won the first doubles match in effortless manner.

A surprise was caused when G. F. Karani and G. Motishah after a hammer-and-tong tussle extending to three sets eliminated Mukherji and Capt. Fin-Glass.

Following are the results:—

MEN'S DOUBLES

B. T. Blake and J. R. Kavasji beat N. P. Advani and R. N. Sonpar 6-1, 6-2.

M. P. Dastur and J. S. Dinshaw beat Lt. Croce and Lt. Holliot 6-2, 6-0.

M. T. Shivdasani and Govindji beat Capt. Khan and A. B Advani 6-2, 2-6, 6-3.

J. M. Dinshaw and P. R. Kavasji beat D. Braganza and J. N. Hazari 6-4, 3-6, 7-5.

F. Karani and G. Motishah beat F. O. Mukherji and Capt. Finglass 8-6, 4-6, 6-4.

Hannah and J. Dyall beat Shewakram and Lilaram 6-1, 6-2.

M. K. Vaswani and Byramji beat H. A. Gupta and S. H. Syed 6-0, 6-3.

Rochiram Thakurda and S. V. Maneck beat Major Haovey and Capt. Fellows 6-2, 6-1.

W. Abbott and Uberoi beat D. N. O'Sullivan and A. D. Finney 7-5, 6-2.

COLOMBO RESUMES WORK

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Colombo exercised at the Newmarket heath to-day for the first time since the injury and was given a good bout of trotting. Trainer Hogg states it is resuming work to-morrow.—Reuter.

FREIGHT WAR CRIPPLES INDIAN SHIPPING

Will Govt. Redeem Their Pledges And Safeguard Indigenous Industry?

The President of the Association of Small Steamship Companies in the course of a statement to the Press says:—

Ever since our birth on the coast we have been looked upon as "intruders" by the British Shipping interests. British shipping have carried on a freight war against them from the very start, their objective being to drive away the "intruders."

The resources of the Small Indian Steamship Companies, however, were meagre. The freight war crippled their finances and their staying power was coming to an end. Disappointed as they were with little hope of continuing the struggle, they took courage and solace in the announcement of the policy of the Government in connection with Indian Shipping in the Legislative Assembly in September 1929.

FAILURE OF CONFERENCE

They announced that a Shipping Conference would be called in January 1930 for finding the solution of the question "of an adequate participation of Indian Shipping in the coastal and overseas trade of India."

The Shipping Conference met at Delhi in January 1930. It unfortunately failed as was predicted by the public. The Government then announced that the responsibility would rest on the Government of India themselves for deciding what action should then be taken for the development of an Indian mercantile marine. Indian shipping thought the Government was in right earnest.

The freight war, in the meantime, by the British shipping interests deepened and our meagre resources were still further depleted. But years rolled away without the Government of India doing anything to indicate how they were carrying out their responsibility to help the cause of Indian shipping. Questions after questions were put in the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State enquiring as to what the Government had done or was doing to fulfil their promise.

GOVT.'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

We sent telegrams and representations to the Commerce Department and continued to do so from May 1932. In September of that year our growing disappointment was tinged with the rays of coming hope when the Commerce Member in the Legislative Assembly announced in unmistakable language.

That Government are particularly anxious to facilitate the growth and the expansion of the coastal trade in so far as that coastal trade is operated by Indian agencies and through the instrumentality of Indian capital."

We took this message of sympathy and hope at its face value.

NO DECISION REACHED.

In 1933 the leading Indian shipping company came to an understanding or to speak more precisely had to come to an understanding with the British shipping companies. We had no place in that arrangement. Several meetings subsequently took place between ourselves and the Conference Lines but no decision could be reached.

The situation again took a serious turn. The freight war which was a little suspended was carried on against us once again. We made further representations to the Government of India. We did not receive any response to our submissions. In the meantime, in reply to a question in the Legislative Assembly, the Commerce Member stated that:—

"They were watching very closely the result of these negotiations (negotiations between the Small Steamship Companies and the Conference Lines) and if their intervention was sought that intervention would not be denied informally."

SYMPATHETIC GESTURE.

Taking solace in this sympathetic gesture, once again we made a representation to the Commerce Member in the beginning of this year and submitted.

"Our only hope lies in you and my object in addressing this letter to you is to suggest for your consideration and advisability of your calling a meeting at Delhi to which may be invited the representatives of my Association and of the Conference Lines, namely, Messrs: The British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., and The Asiatic Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., as well as the Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. in order that you may personally hear our respective views and help us to bring about an arrangement satisfactory to all concerned."

This was in March 1934. Six months have passed away since that representation was made and our hope is now giving place to deep despair, as nothing has been done to protect our cause and safeguard our interests as promised on a number of occasions."

ALLEGED BREACH OF FATHER'S TRUST-DEED

High Court Appoints Receiver For Mecca Charities

A trustee's alleged breach of his father's trust-deed is the basis of two suits filed in the High Court.

In this connection a notice of motion was made before Mr. Justice Tyebji asking for removal of the trustees and the appointment of a receiver pending disposal of the suit.

The trusts were made for the benefit of the Memon Mahomedan community by one Haji Amed Haji Usman in 1904. He had declared a public charitable trust of his two properties in Bombay at Falkland Road and at DeLisle Road. By the terms of the trust deed, a school at Veraval and an industrial institute at Mecca were to be established.

In respect of the first trust, the present suit is filed by Usman Suleman Durvesh and another.

The Advocate-General is the plaintiff in respect of the second trust. The defendants are Haji Ismail Haji Ahmad Usman, (the son of the man who made the trust) and two others who are the trustees.

THE PROPERTIES.

The trust properties meant for an orphanage and schol at Veraval consisted of two properties at Falkland Road and Nagdevi Street. In 1916 the latter property was acquired by the Improvement Trust who awarded Rs. 24,837 as compensation. The plaintiffs alleged that till 1922, defendants took no steps to comply with the directions in the trust-deed to purchase an immoveable property, which they should have done out of the compensation money which was, however, allowed to remain with the Tribunal of Appeal. This was done as late as 1922, and although they purported to have spent the whole of the compensation money, the building had remained incomplete.

"MISAPPROPRIATION".

It was further alleged that the defendants had misappropriated large sums belonging to the trust and had put the trust properties to considerable loss. At present the only property that belonged to this trust was the Falkland Road property in respect of which the 1st defendant had filed a suit for a declaration that it did not belong to the trust.

Under these circumstances the plaintiffs alleged that the defendants were unfit to remain as trustees.

ALLEGATION DENIED

The defendants denied that they had committed any breaches of trust. They stated that the Tribunal of Appeal did not allow them to take away the compensation money. The building could not be completed because the expenses exceeded the estimates, and there was want of funds.

"NO CASE FOR RECEIVER".

At the hearing of the notice of motion, it was contended for the defendant, that the court at this stage was not concerned with alleged breaches of trust. The court had only to see whether, during the pendency of the suit, there was any danger of the trust properties being wasted or alienated by the defendants. No such allegations had been made. There was, therefore, no case made out for a receiver.

"NO DANGER OF LOSS."

His lordship observed that there was no danger of any loss to the property till the hearing of the suit. And, the 1st defendant had undertaken to complete the building in a satisfactory manner. There was, therefore, no necessity to appoint a receiver.

His lordship also decided a similar notice of motion in connection with the DeLisle Road property which was created charitable trust to establish an orphanage and industrial institution at Mecca, and in respect of which the suit is filed by the Advocate-General. It was stated to the court that an attachment was levied on this property, which the defendants had not raised.

In respect of this property, his lordship appointed the court receiver to take charge of it till disposal of the suit.

The Acting Advocate-General appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. K. M. Munshi for the defendants.

KHADI AND SWADESHI EXHIBITION IN BOMBAY

To Be Held Along With Congress Session For 10 Days

(Through The Publicity Bureau)
Reception Committee.

The Working Committee of the Reception Committee of the 48th session of the Indian National Congress which met at the Jinnah Hall on Tuesday evening considered the report of the Exhibition sub-committee and it was resolved to hold an All-India Khadi Exhibition and Swadeshi Bazaar along with the session of the Congress. The Committee recommends that the exhibition should last for 10 days, that is, 5 days before the session and 2 days after. Only a number of stalls will be erected and will be given on hire on reasonable rents, for Khadi and Swadeshi articles covered by the resolution of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress.

A feature of the Khadi Exhibition is the elaborate plans to display the progress of this cottage industry and the varieties that are produced. It promises to be a most interesting Khadi Exhibition ever held.

A. I. S. A.'S CO-OPERATION

The Exhibition Sub-Committee has arranged with the A. I. S. A. to make this Exhibition a great success. The A. I. S. A. has assured its full co-operation in this connection. Considering the short time that is before the Exhibition it is to be hoped that the intending exhibitors and manufacturers would lose no time in putting themselves in communication with the Exhibition Committee of the Congress Reception Committee, Congress House, Bombay. As has already been stated there will be only a limited number of stalls. Any delay in booking the stalls may mean disappointment. It may be mentioned that there can be no greater advertisement for Swadeshi articles and Khaddar than a proper display at the Congress Nagar.

MAHARASHTRA MUSIC CONFERENNCE

The fifth session of the Maharashtra Music Conference will be held on the 24th and 25th instant. The opening session will be held at 4 p.m. on Friday 24th instant, Mr. Jayakar presiding. Concerts will be held on Saturday and Sunday.

Pt. SHARMA LOOKS EXHAUSTED

Dr. Dhru examined Pt. Ramchandra Sharma on Wednesday evening at 8-30.

Panditji offered prayers at 5 30 p.m. for half an hour. He seemed very much exhausted and lay quiet in bed. Pulse beat, 70 per minute and feeble. General weakness continues.

National Songs By Kavi H. M. Dixit

Mr. Raghunath Dattatray Barve writes:—

Those who are desirous of having programme of Kavya-Gayan in the coming Ganpati Utsav by Kavi Hareshwar Mahadeo Dixit, should see him personally or inform him by letter on the following address:—Mr. H. M. Dixit C/o. New Deccan Club, Khota's Wadi, Bhandarkar Building, Bombay No. 4.

AIR MAIL ARRIVES IN KARACHI

KARACHI, August 22.

The Airmail from Singapore arrived at Karachi at 8 a.m. and left for Croydon at 9-10 a.m.—A.P.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Shud 13, 1990.
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 12, 1353.
Parsi: Aspandad 21, 1303.
Sunrise 6h. 21m.
Sunset: 7h. 1m.
High Water: 10-57; 22-51.
Low Water: 4-02; 17-08.

UPAKARMA SAUSKAR.

The Sacred Thread Ceremony will be performed after Brihat-Yajna, at the Fort Arya Samaj Hall, 249, Frere Road Fort, at 8 a.m. on Friday.

SANGAT SABHA

A meeting of the Sabha will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, when Mr. S. V. Phadnis will deliver his 2nd lecture on "Lord Buddha".

RAILWAY WORKERS' MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Branch of the G.I.P Railway Workers' Union will be held at the Nappoo Hall Matunga (G.I.P.) to-day (Thursday) at 5-30 p.m.

BAND AT POONA.

By kind permission of the Officers of the 2nd Bn., 5th Mahratta Light Infantry, the Band will play at the Empress Gardens, Poona, on Friday August 24 1934, from 6 to 7-30 p.m., weather permitting.

"SRI VISISHTADHVITHA SIDHANTHA SABHA".

Under the auspices of the above Sabha Sravana Upakarmam for Yajurvedis will be celebrated in the Sabha premises 11, Kachranappu Building, Matunga, G.I.P. near King's Circle, between 8 and 11 a.m. tomorrow (Friday).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

"Dollar Steamship Lines s.s. President Garfield V-34, will arrive here to-day (Thursday) noon and will land passengers at No. 16 Alexandra Dock. She will again sail on Friday the 24th instant at 1-00 p.m. with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston."

SUBURBAN SOUTH INDIAN SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the above society there will be a series of discourses on Sampurna Ramayanam by Sjt. Mayavaram Ramayana Kunjara Panchapikesa Sastrigal at the Society's premises, 15th Road, Khar commencing to-day (Thursday).

ASTHIKA SAMAJ.

"Sjt Ranga Vadhyar, Vaideswara Vadhyar and Dadar Ramaswamy Vadhyar will conduct Rig Veda Upakarmam to-day (Thursday), and Yajurvedi Upakarmam on Friday, in the Asthika Samaj Hall, Matunga, from 6 a.m."

MALVAN BHANDARI SCHOOL BOARD.

Under the auspices of the above Board Lalit Kala Darsha Natak Mandali will stage the play 'Shree' in aid of the Malvan Bhandari Anglo-Vernacular High School, at Opera House at 8-30 p.m. to-day (Thursday) Professor V. G. Rao, B.A. (Cantab) Bar-at-law, A.O., I.E.S., has kindly consented to preside.

POSTAL NOTICE.

As the English Mail Steamer s.s. "Rawalpindi" is expected to arrive in Bombay at 2-00 p.m. to-day (Thursday) the following will be the latest hour of posting on that day at the Bombay G.P.O. of parcels for the offices in Iraq Persia and Persian Gulf.

Parcels Upto 12 Noon on 23-8-34.

Postings at the Town Sub-Offices must be so regulated as to reach the Bombay G.P.O. before the above mentioned hour.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

PATHE—"We are Not Dressing". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Viva Villa". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Tarzan and His Mate". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
KRISHNA—"Suvarna Mandir". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Gulsanovar". Time as usual.
MINERVA—"Mahananda" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Ambrish". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
SUPER—"Dancing Girl". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m
PALACE—"Madame Butterfly". Daily at 4,6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Range Feud" and "Fighting Marshal". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Dilara". Daily at 5-15, 8-0 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Night Club Queen". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Mandalay". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"3 on a Honeymoon". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Indian Selected Hour. 1 p.m. Bombay market: Available rates. European Lunch Time Music.
5-30 p.m. Relay of music from the Capitol Cinema. 6-30 p.m. A Military Band Concert. 7-30 p.m. The Band of the S. S. "President Garfield". 9-0 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin in English and General News in Hindi and Commercial News. 9-30 p.m. Recitation of Holy Koran. 9-40 p.m. A Variety Concert. Master Janardan. 11 p.m. Close down.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-15 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin. 7-30 p.m Evensong, relayed from Westminster Abbey 7-45 p.m. A Ballard concert. 8-45 p.m. Syncopated piano duets, by Percy Chandler and Partner. 9-15 p.m. Time Signal from Greenwich. The Belfast Wireless Orchestra, conducted by Peter Montgomery, from a Belfast studio. 9-45 p.m. Dance music. 10-30 p.m. News Bulletin. 10-45 p.m. Interlude of gramophone records. 11 p.m. The Walker Octet.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, BANDRA

The Most Rev. Dr. Mar Ivanios, Archbishop of Trivandrum, will say mass at 7-30 a.m. according to his oriental rite on Friday, August 24. Public lecture will be given the same evening in St Andrew's School Hall at 6-30 on "The Story of my Conversion" by H. E. the same Mar Ivanios.

Sir Dominic Ferreira, will preside.

FLAG SALUTATION "F" WARD

Under the auspices of the "F" Ward D.C.C. the National Flag Salutation will be held to-morrow (Friday) at 8 a.m. on Lal Maidan at Lalbaug. Sjt. Jinabhai P. Joshi President of "F" Ward will preside.

Speakers:—Sjts. S. K. Patil, Kashi Prasad Singh, S. B. Mhadeswar, Patankar, Keshav and others.

"SOUTH INDIAN BHAJANA SAMAJ"

"Brahmasri Subrahmania Sastrigal of Mylapore Madras, will conduct the Yajurveda Sravana Upakarman tomorrow (Friday) in the Samaj Hall from 6-30 a.m. There will be a lecture on "Bhakti" by Swami Sri Sadananda of Satyagiri from 5 p.m."

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed unregistered Mails for United States of America per s.s. "President Garfield" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 10-30 a.m. on Friday the 24th instant.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, and Japan per S.S. "Kidderpore" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 23rd instant.

B. P. C. C. ELECTION COMPLAINTS

Enquiry To Start To-day At Congress House

The General Secretary of the B. P. C. C. writes:

According to the resolution of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. K. F. Nariman, its President, has been empowered to enquire into the various complaints already admitted. The enquiry will start to-day (Thursday) at the Congress House at 8 a m (S. T.)

On the first day, complaints from "B" (Mandvi) Ward will be enquired into. Complainants from this Ward are requested to be present at the enquiry with such evidence as they desire to adduce. Other persons interested in the enquiry may also attend with the permission of the President

ELECTIONS IN "E" WARD

A meeting of the "E" Ward Managing Council was held on Tuesday the 21st inst., Sjt. S. K. Pupala presiding.

The polling booth, Panchkatha, which was previously settled was confirmed and the time fixed is from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 4 to 8 p.m. on September 2.

Sjt. V. N. Patankar is appointed as the Supervisor of the ballot clerks.

It is decided that every candidate should have his own symbol painted to be attached to the ballot box.

Owing to the inability of Mr. Ekambar Iyer to attend the poll, the Secretary is asked to look out for another polling officer. A vote of thanks being passed for Mr. Iyer's services as a polling officer in the previous elections, the meeting then terminated.

DRAMA IN AID OF M.S.M. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The members of the "Sahakar Manoranjan Mandal" staged the well known social drama "Lalata Lekha" written by the late Mr. Kadam of the Sahakar Mandal, before a crowded house on 19th inst. at Damodar Thakursy Hall Parel. On the whole the Drama was a fine success.

The whole income of the show goes towards the funds of the Mahila Seva Mandal, which is conducting sewing class for ladies of all nationality, at three different centers at Parel, Villa Parle and at Girgaum. Over and above this the Mandal is teaching women in fancy-work, English, home hygiene and first-aid. For the convenience of married people the time has been kept 12-30 and 2-30 p.m.

Before the conclusion of the drama Messrs. N. M. Mottiwalla and Dewan Bahadoor Javari explained the necessity of a building for the Mandal, for which the late Lady Dorab Tata has made a liberal contribution of Rs. 1,000.

Prabhuram A. C. Exams.

The following are the results of the different Prabhuram Ayurvedic College Examinations, conducted by Dr. Popat University of Ayurveda:—

UPVAIDYA EXAMINATION.

1. Kavasji Kharshedji Shapurji Icewala.
2. Amritlal Jatashanker Vaidya.
3. Manubhai Umedram Vaidya.

PASSED IN ONE SUBJECT.

1. Bhikubhai Pranshanker Joshi.

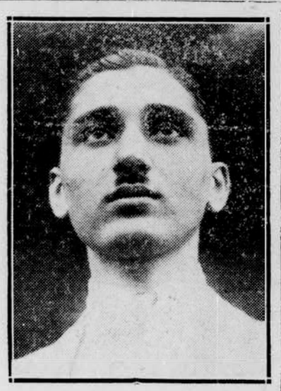
BHISHAK EXAMINATION.

(Passed in one subject only.)

1. Harischandra Manishanker Trivedi.

SHREE GAUDIYA MATH

Religious discourses on the teachings of Lord Chaitanya by His Holiness Sreepad Nripendranath Brhamachary will be held daily commencing from to-day (Thursday) to 23rd September 1934, in the Math premises at Procter Road, Chotani Building (close to Church Mission) at 6 p.m. (S.T.). The discourses will be preceeded and followed by Sri 'Nam Samkirtan'.



Mr. R. E. Tata, who is a member of the Bombay Flying Club as well as the Karachi Flying Club, left for London for higher studies in Aviation, by the Italian boat "Conte Verde" on Wednesday.

GANDHI-JAYANTI CELEBRATIONS

To Commence From 15th September

BOMBAY, Aug. 21.

Mr. Vithaldas Jerajani, Agent, All-India Spinners' Association, Bombay Branch, Bombay, writes:-

Mahatma Gandhiji will enter into the 66th year of his life on 2nd October 1934. According to the practice of every year, Gandhi Birth day Celebrations by way of selling Khaddar will be observed in Bombay and adjoining suburbs. The Jayanti celebrations will commence from 15th of September and end on 7th October 1934.

Khaddar currency notes (Hundies) will be issued on this occasion with a view to avoid unnecessary expenditure and to save labour. Vigourous propaganda in favour of khadi will be carried on during these three weeks.

The agent of Bombay Branch of A.I.S.A. is making necessary arrangements for a fitting celebration of Gandhi Jayanti.

FINED FOR SELLING ADULTERATED GHEE

A fine of Rs. 125 was imposed on a stall-holder in the Crawford Market for selling adulterated ghee, by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Wednesday.

The accused sold to an officer of the Bombay Municipality a seer of ghee, and when asked for a cash receipt, told the officer that the substance which he had sold to him was not ghee but "Tawda" which cost only two or three annas. The accused turned the tin round in which he had kept the stuff and showed to the Inspector the words "Tawda" written on it. But this was not visible at firt.

On examining the ghee it was found that it contained 78 per cent foreign ingredients.

The accused Rustomji Rattansha, who occupies stall No. 380|384 in the Crawford Market was found guilty of the charge by the Magistrate and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 125.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT

An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1090 miles away was recorded by the Seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 1.03 a.m. (I.S.T.) to-day.

IS CORPORATION COMPETENT?

Mr. Donde's Minutes To Be Forwarded To Advocate General

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE MEETING ECHO

Discussion mainly centred on the recommendation submitted by the Sub-Committee regarding the Corporation Resolution on Donde's resignation from the Schools' Committee in the meeting of the Schools' Committee held in the Corporation Hall on Wednesday.

MR. DONDE'S MINUTES OF DISSENT.

The Sub-Committee's recommendation to the Schools' Committee reads as follows:—

"That the Corporation Resolution No. 261 of August 2, the letter of Mr. M. V. Donde, dated July 19 underlying the Corporation Resolution and the minutes of dissent of Mr. M. V. Donde, dated July 8 together with all the necessary papers of the case be forwarded to the Advocate-General for perusal and opinion."

WHY NOT REFER IT BACK?

Before this resolution was put to vote Mr. Gole moved the recommendation that the question might be referred back to the Schools' Committee because the recommendation suggested by the Sub-Committee did not deal with the points of the letter in question.

Mr. Talpade supported the amendment.

The amendment was put to vote and lost, the casting vote of the Chairman being exercised against it.

IS CORPORATION COMPETENT?

Mr. Talpade then moved another amendment. He doubted the powers of the Corporation to make remarks on the report of the Schools' Committee and strongly criticised the attitude of the Corporation. "Is the Corporation competent to inquire into the facts so that they might make some remarks for want of information or due to ignorance, may I say?"

Another group, on the other hand asserted the rights of the Corporation by virtue of its powers.

Mr. Talpade maintaining his point stated that the question must be referred to the counsel for the guidance of the Committee.

A STATUTORY BODY.

He then moved the amendment, the question whether the Corporation was competent to make remarks on the report or consider matter apparently concerning or connected with the Schools Committee, as the Schools' Committee was a duly statutory body possessed of the powers to expunge a portion of any resolution or minute of dissent.

Mr. Gole seconded the amendment. It was again lost, the casting vote being exercised against it.

The original proposition or the recommendation of the Sub-Committee was, then, put to vote and carried by 6 to 4.

SARDAR'S HEALTH

Progressing Towards Recovery

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who has been staying at the residence of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai on the Malabar Hills, is also making a rapid progress towards recovery. He has not been getting fever for the last three or four days, and though very weak is cheerful and has been meeting friends occasionally.

Dr. Patel is examining him everyday and it is stated that it will take more than a week for the Sardar to resume normal work.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Radio Broadcast For The Poor

In a big city like Bombay it is amazing to find that there are no public broadcasting centres for the benefit of the poor people, though many well-to-do people have them for their enjoyment. Bombay has been the foremost city to foster and develop the 'listening-in" habit among its inhabitants. But the Corporation does not seem to have moved in the matter. A few loud speakers installed at places where the people gather to spend a leisurely evening after the day's toil, would give them not only recreation but also enlightenment. As a medium of instruction in the fundamental principles of civic behaviour, the radio, at a very cheap cost, would go a long way in informing the illiterate of their duties towards neighbours. It is difficult to believe that the Municipal Corporation with its large revenues could not find it feasible to set apart a few thousand rupees for the welfare of the thousands of the poor classes who cannot possibly dream of a radio in their houses. A few loud speakers on the Chowpatty sands, at the Gateway of India, at the Pherozeshah Mehta and Victoria Gardens and somewhere near the workers' chawls would not mean an undue burden to the Corporation. If the Corporation can consider it a primary duty to look after not only the comforts of the rich, but also the interests of the it would be possible for it to make the life of the poverty-stricken a little more endurable. The cost will not be heavy, if the Corporation can secure the co-operation of the Broadcasting Service.

Spotlights In City

In this columns, certain remarks were made, in Monday's issue, regarding the spot lights in the city. They were based on the information supplied in the Aug. issue of the W.I.A.A. Magazine, in which it was stated that the withdrawal of the scheme was mentioned first by the police representative at the meeting of the Government Traffic Committee.

Secretary of the W.I.A.A. now writes:—

"Since that note was published (in the W.I.A.A. Magazine) we have been informed that the statement imputed therein to the police representative was not in fact made by that official."

SETH JAMNALAL BAJAJ

Making Rapid Progress Towards Recovery

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, who was operated on nearly a week ago for ear trouble (mastoiditis) at the Poly-Clinic by Dr. Shah, has been making rapid progress, and it is expected that he will be discharged from the Clinic within a fortnight.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

Trains	Arrivals. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	9 00
Madras Express	10 15
Deccan Queen	10 25
Poona Mail	11 40
Punjab Mail	13 15
Nagpur Express	14 40
Poona Fast Passenger	16 00
Poona Express	19 10
Allahabad Express	20 45
	Departures.
Allahabad Express	7 15
Poona Express	8 00
Poona Fast Passenger	12 00
Madras Express	13 45
Poona Mail	15 30
Punjab Mail	16 05
Deccan Queen	17 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	17 30
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	21 15
Nagpur Express	21 30
Madras Mail	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	23 00

AT BOMBAY CENTRAL.

Mail, Express and Passenger trains Arrivals at Bombay Central.

	H.M.
No. 8 Up Passenger	5 35
No. 20 Up Delhi Express	6 00
No. 2 Up Gujarat Mail	6 45
No. 10 Up Kathiawar Mail	7 50
*No. 4 Up Frontier Mail	8 55
No. 12 Up Passenger	14 50
No. 16 Up Kathiawar Express	19 05
No. 6 Up Passenger	20 55
Departures from Bombay Central.	H.M.
No. 15 Down Kathiawar Express	8 45
No. 9 Down Passenger	8 55
No. 11 Down Passenger	13 35
No. 1 Down Gujarat Mail	20 25
No. 3 Down Frontier Mail	21 15
No. 5 Down Kathiawar Mail	21 30
No. 19 Down Delhi Express	22 00
No. 7 Down Passenger	22 15

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

*On Saturday only for Passengers going to Europe 9 05

NEWS FROM CONGRESS HOUSE

Captains To Attend

(Through the Publicity Bureau, Reception Committee).

Captains of all Nationalist Volunteer Corps in the City are requested to be present at the Congress House in their uniforms to-day (Thursday) at 9-30 p.m. sharp.

FLAG SALUTATION

The Secretary of the B.P.C.C. writes.—

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee, the monthly Flag Salutation ceremony will take place on Sunday, the 26th inst. at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee's Office, Chotalal Bhuvan, Kalbadevi Road, near Bhangwadi Theatre, when Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the B.P.C.C. will hoist the Flag.

Messrs. Nagindas T. Master, K. M. Munshi, Sunderdas Morarji, Mulraj Karsondas, Abid Ali Jaferbhai, S K. Patil and others will address.

All are cordially invited to attend the function.

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS AT CONGRESS HOUSE

(Through the Publicity Office.)

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

The following Committees will meet at the Congress House to-day (Thursday) at the time stated hereunder:

Pandal and Delegates Camp Construction at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Water Supply and Sanitation at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

● Whenever you need a powerful, dependable antiseptic, turn to Listerine for sure results. Listerine kills more than 200,000,000 germs in 15 seconds, yet it is perfectly safe to use. As a gargle it helps prevent colds, coughs, sore throat . . . stops unpleasant breath. Applied to burns, cuts or bruises it soothes inflamed tissues and speeds up healing. Wherever you use it it destroys dangerous germs and insures complete cleanliness. Keep a bottle handy at all times.

LISTERINE
ANTISEPTIC

PATHE
BOMBAY'S DE LUXE CINEMA
DAILY 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

AND
CAROLE LOMBARD
A PERFECTLY DELIGHTFUL COMEDY WITH 8 NEW SONGS
A PARAMOUNT PICTURE
SATURDAY NEXT
"RAINBOW OVER BROADWAY"
GORGEOUS GIRLS
SPARKLING COMEDY
SPECTACULAR DANCING
—GAY NEW TUNES
with
JOAN MARSH
LUCIEN LITTLEFIELD
GRACE HAYES
(A RIVAL TO MAE WEST.)
Phone: 41561.

THE CAPITOL
LAST TWO DAYS
OF THE FOURTH WEEK

DAILY 3 SHOWS
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
SPECIAL CONCESSION TO SCHOOLS FOR 4 P.M. MATINEE ONLY

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The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1934

MOCKERY OF EQUALITY

Our Special Correspondent at Simla informs us that the War Office has given an ultimatum with regard to the Indian Army Bill that they would not have any law made in India which would affect the British Service stationed in India. Correspondence, therefore, is still progressing between Simla and London as to what the Government of India should do with regard to Sir Abdur Rahim's amendment to the Bill demanding equality of status to Indian Commissioned Officers with British Officers. Merely to oppose so just a demand is not only unedifying but may lead even the present Assembly to carry the amendment. On the other hand, to withdraw the Bill itself because of such a demand is even more unedifying. A sort of compromise was for a time attempted in the shape of another amendment by the ever-obliging Mr. Ranga Iyer, asking for a somewhat restricted equality. But it appears that the amendment, apart from the Indian members' certain opposition to it, goes further than the War Office is prepared to go. And according to our Correspondent, the Government of India now feel that they made a tactical mistake in making Mr. Ranga Iyer move his amendment.

No Equality

In these circumstances it is believed that the Government of India have devised a formula of their own and have submitted it to the London authorities for their approval. That formula, it is said, would give a statutory basis to Colonel Lumby's pledge that "in the Indian Army complete reciprocity should be established regarding rank and precedence." This is rather vague language. But the effect of the formula is expected to be that a British Officer serving in the Indian Army, that is, the Indian section of the Army in India, will be governed by the Indian Army Act, which would automatically give a Senior Indian Officer command over a British Officer. So far so good. But what is the position of the Indian Officer in the British section of the Army in India or in a mixed formation? It appears that under the new formula the Indian Officer may not have any command at all in the British section, despite all the talk of complete reciprocity. And even as regard mixed formations, the effect of the new formula is said to be that Indian Commissioned Officers would not automatically assume command, but the Commander-in-Chief or the Commander, as the case may be, would, whenever such an occasion arose, give the right to an Officer of the Indian Commission to hold command over a mixed formation. This means that in a mixed formation an Indian Commissioned Officer will not automatically have the command that is his due by virtue of seniority and merit as he would in the Indian section of the Army, but that his command would be purely on the sufferance of a higher Commander. This is a mockery of equality or reciprocity.

Reject It.

The pertinent question now is what the Assembly would do to Government's formula which, it seems certain, will be brought up as another amendment. Whatever doubt there may be regarding what the Assemoly would do, there should be none regarding what it ought to do. It is humiliating enough for Indians in the Army to be branded with the badge of inferiority in their own country. But for the existing inferiority the legislature at least is not responsible. It will be insufferable humiliation if the Assembly by its own hand puts the brand of inferiority on the Indian Officers. Government will, of course, try to make out that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. But the question is not merely of one or two birds but of the price to be paid for even one. Self-imposed inferiority is too heavy a price for even two birds. The question at issue is one of principle, of honour—at least to Indians, whatever the present Government may think of it. The Assembly ought to reject every amendment which compromises the principle of equality of status.

Communalism & Kidnapping Of Women

The kidnapping of women is exploited in several parts of the country to keep alive the fire of communal passions. This unfortunate tendency is particularly prevalent in Bengal, the Punjab and Sind. Mr. M. H. Gazdar has, therefore, rendered a distinct service by eliciting figures of kidnapping of women in Sind which show how unjustified such a communal scare is. The following question was asked by him in the Bombay Legislative Council on Tuesday:—

Mr. M. H. Gazdar (Karachi City): Will the Hon. the Home and General Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of reported cases of kidnapping of Hindu women in Sind in 1933;

(b) in how many of these cases were the offenders Hindus and in how many were they Muslims?

The Hon. Mr. R. D. Bell: (a) 35. Out of this number one case was transferred to Udaipur State and one was disposed of under Section 173, Criminal Procedure Code, and a "B" class summary was obtained for it by the Police.

(b) Hindus in 20 cases.
Mahomedans in 9 cases.
Indian Christians in 2 cases.
Both Hindus and Mahomedans in 2 cases.

It is clear from the figures supplied by the Home Member that the majority of offenders were Hindus. As a matter of fact the crime is rarely, if ever, motived by communal considerations. There are gangs of criminals who carry on an organised campaign of kidnapping innocent girls and women for sordid economic ends and they know no distinction of community or religion. They are pests of human society The crime they commit is, therefore not against one particular community but against all. Heinous as their crime is, it is no less heinous to exploit it for communal ends.

Congress Exhibition

The Exhibition Committee of the forthcoming session of the Congress has resolved to hold an All-India Khadi Exhibition and a Swadeshi Bazaar along with the session, the Swadeshi articles being only such as are covered by the recent resolution of the Working Committee, that is, products of small scale industries. The difference between the Exhibition and the Bazaar seems to be that while the Reception Committee assumes responsibility for making the Khadi Exhibition representative enough by securing the necessary exhibits at its own initiative, it will assume no such responsibility with regard to the Swadeshi articles. The difference is due chiefly to lack of time and resources. It is certainly a huge task to bring together good specimens of the many arts and crafts in the country, most of which are too poor and ill-organised to avail themselves of the opportunities of an exhibition without generous help from the organisers of the exhibition. It is to be hoped, however, that the Exhibition Committee will give all possible facilities to selected, useful small scale industries.

DUAL SYSTEM IN HIGH COURT

An Explanation

(By JUNIUS.)

IV.

A word of explanation is necessary. The last three articles, though written under the heading of the Dual System, hardly touched on the Dual System, but they dealt with certain practices that have arisen as a result of the prevalence of the Dual system. In discussing the defects of the two Counsel system. I take this opportunity of stating that although a number of Senior Counsel indulge in the practices to which I have referred in previous articles, there are Seniors who do not resort to them. The traditions of the Bar are great, but the misfortune of the present is that these traditions are not observed by all.

These articles have followed on and are the result of repeated agitation by Juniors to which the majority of Seniors have paid no heed. If they are now upset they should blame themselves for not having acted earlier in the matter to set things right.

An Undoubted Boon.

The Dual System is not to be condemned absolutely as a system. It is an incontrovertible fact that it has certain features that are advantageous to the litigants. The chief objections against the Dual System are the heavy expense that it necessitates, and the dalay that ensues.

Fortunately, much of the unnecessary expense of the system in small matters has been cut down by the scale of fixed costs recently introduced in the High Court. Though attorneys are extremely bitter against it and claim that it has cut at the very root of their income, the introduction of this scale has proved an undoubted boon to the litigating public.

It is quite common to come across suits in which the costs are absolutely out of all proportion to the claim; in a claim of Rs. 1,500 the writer has known the costs on both sides to have amounted to Rs. 10,000, and this is not in any way an exceptional case. The present practice of giving the plaintiff the option of filing his suit either in the High Court or in the Small Causes Court when the claim is over Rs. 1,000/- and not above Rs. 2,000/- is undesirable. All claims not above Rs. 2,000/- should go to the Small Causes Court.

Need Of A City Civil Court.

Unfortunately, the proposal to introduce a Civil Court at Bombay has fallen through on the grounds of economy. Such a Court would take up all claims not above Rs. 5,000/- and would really carry off 50 to 60 per cent of the work of the High Court, relieve the latter of congestion, and do away with unjustifiable delay. Evidently the Dual System would not exist in a Civil Court, and even if the practice there were limited to attorneys and advocates (O.S.) it would prove less expensive to the litigating public.

Long Delays.

Courts of Law are proverbial for the delay in administering justice. The Chancery Division in England had the worst reputation in this respect. It was said that a claim filed by a man had some chance of being decided within three generations, and that, of course, barring an appeal which would carry it forward still another generation, the grandson of the original claimant stood a good chance of getting the award of the Court and of facing the ruinous results of his grandfather's indulgence in the shape of legal costs.

The Bombay High Court is not so bad, as with very few exceptions, ten years is the utmost limit in which a suit will reach, though generally it takes *only* five years! If the High Court were to open a Medical Department to examine prospective litigants and witnesses to decide whether they have a chance of surviving till the suit reaches hearing, it would eliminate quite a number of suits being filed in which the material evidence is likely to disappear through the death of the witness within five years.

The true danger of this delay lies in the fact that it gives a chance for the creation of evidence and of piling up heavy costs. During this five years "period of waiting" an attorney can write as many as 30 letters a month at Rs. 2/- or Rs. 3/- per letter) to the attorney of the other side. It is a well-known device of some attorneys to write two letters on the same day in the same matter

(Continued on page 8).

ROOSEVELT'S 'RECOVERY' PLAN

The National Recovery Administration Has Helped Only Employers But Has Signally Failed To Improve The Lot Of Workers.

By S. K.

When President Roosevelt first inaugurated his New Deal a year ago everybody except the Communists cheered. Economists in this country, proudly bearing the label Nationalists were especially loud in their cheers and proclamation to the world that an everlasting paradise for the workers and their masters was in the process of creation in the U. S. A. But as time passed and the New Deal began to take shape, their cheers began to lose both in enthusiasm and in volume. Today after a year the murmur even has died down due to the accumulated pressure of facts which is impressing upon the blindest of them that the New Deal is nothing else than the age old capitalist method of restoring the profits of industry by intensifying the exploitation of the workers.

Outstanding Measures

The two most outstanding measures of the New Deal are the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the National Recovery Administration. The A. A. A. gave the President the authority to compensate the farmers who were willing to reduce the acreage of cotton, wheat and other basic agricultural produce. It also gave him the power to fix prices and regulate the market with a view to raise prices for the same commodities which accounted for nearly half of the total agricultural produce of America. In this manner President Roosevelt tried to achieve through legislation what the capitalist system does through the operation of the free market. As is well-known, whenever there is overproduction, prices fall, and profits consequently decline. This decline of profits automatically curtails production by squeezing out the weak producers. When production has been sufficiently reduced to fall behind demand, prices rise again and giant monopolies are left to reap the profits. Now, the President has tried to do the same thing by means of legislation. Instead of allowing the mechanism of the market to reduce production he has legally made it worthwhile for the farmers not to produce. Under Roosevelt's scheme the farmer apparently stands to gain. But what he gains on the swings he loses on the roundabouts. For though he gets compensation as well as higher prices for his produce he in his turn has to pay higher prices for his other necessities, which mostly consist of manufactured goods. On the balance he loses to the manufacturer, for while farm prices rose by 20 per cent, industrial prices rose in the same period by about 40 per cent, after the coming of the New Deal.

The N. R. A.

The National Recovery Administration was a more ambitious measure. It aimed at the reduction of unemployment, the raising of wages, the shortening of the hours of work, the abolition of child labour and, above all, it wanted Labour to unite and collectively bargain wih the employers, similarly united, for the smooth conduct of their respective industries. In short the fandamental motive actuating the N. R. A. was to increase the purchasing power of the masses for the rehabilitation of the depression-shattered American market. All this was sought to be brought about by means of a series of codes governing different industries. Each code provided for a minimum wage that could be paid to the workers, shortened the hours of work from fortyeight to forty hours a week, made the employment of children illegal and finally clause 7a of the N. R. A made it compulsory for the employers to recognise Unions other than Company Unions if the majority of their employees belonged to them.

Meagre Result

The result of all this was, however, the exact contrary to that expected by the celebrated Brain Trust of the President. Unemployment figures declined very little. At the end of the year only 3 million men had been reemployed out of a total of 17 million, sadly disappointing General Johnson who had boasted that six million men would be put back to work within six months. And out of these 3 million nearly half were directly

(Continued on page 9.)

Frankly Speaking

WANTED PROMPT PROTECTION.

Sir Joseph Bhore admitted in the Legislative Assembly that Government had received representations from various quarters to the effect that a rate war was in progress between the Conference Lines and the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company. But beyond stating that the question of protecting the interests of the Indian shipping concerns was receiving consideration at the hands of the Government of India, he did not give any indication as to what the Government proposed to do to protect those interests, and when they would move in the matter. The rate war has gone on long and has already affected the interests of smaller Indian concerns very seriously. If any protection is really meant to be given, it should be given without any further delay.

LIBERALS' MOVE.

The Liberals have done little political propaganda in the country during the last many months beyond passing a few resolutions mildly criticising the White Paper Scheme and suggesting minor modifications in it. But with the approach of the Assembly elections and the publication of Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report, they are trying to push themselves to the front. The chances of the Liberal Party, as a whole at the elections, are negligible and the Party knows that but too well. But the deputation which, it is reported, will probably be sent by the Party to England in connection with the Reforms, will doubtless be cordially received by Sir Samuel Hoare and other reactionaries, who know but too well how easily the Liberals can be satisfied.

A REBUFF.

It is very interesting to learn that Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, a Regulation prisoner, is seeking election to the Legislative Assembly as a Congress candidate. He is most likely to be accepted by the Parliamentary Board, and his election by any constituency in Bengal is certain. His election will be an effective rebuff to the Government, who have imprisoned him without a trial, and have added insult to injury by charging him with being involved in the terrorist campaign. The indignation felt by the public at what Pandit Malaviya rightly calls an "outrage on justice," was but feebly expressed by the resolution adopted by a mass meeting at Calcutta, demanding his immediate release, or an open trial before a Court of Law. But we doubt if Government would accept the challenge. It is so much easier to bring a charge against a person than to prove it in a Court of Law.

WHAT IS THE SCHEME?

Mr. Syed Munawar did well to draw the attention of the Bombay Legislative Council to the need for giving State aid to the industries in the Presidency. But, instead of merely asking a question on the subject, he should have moved a resolution asking for aid on an adequate scale. Asked whether Government had any intention to introduce legislation to protect industries, as has been done in Bengal, Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli disowned any such intention on the part of Government but added that they were considering a scheme of giving loans with a view to helping small industries, for which purpose no legislation was needed. We wish the Minister had given some particulars about the scheme and said what progress Government had really made in promoting the scheme. In the absence of any such particulars one cannot but suspect Government are only dreaming about the scheme.

—PRESS VIEWS—

Congress And Award

Congressmen individually may feel that the Communal Award is an obnoxious infliction and may also work for strengthening the public opinion for its annulment, but Congress as a national body claiming to speak on behalf of every section of the people cannot ignore the voice of a single community if such a community regards the Award to be beneficial to it. Regard being had to the truth that such dissentient voices exist in some quarters, Congress cannot pretend that all are agreed to see the Communal Award annulled and make a statement of policy to that effect. Had Congress bracketted the universally condemned White Paper with the controversial Communal Award in its denunciatory declaration, it would have been guilty of misrepresentation and dishonesty. To avoid this, Congress has taken the only right course by leaving the communal question to be finally settled by the communities themselves who will be fully represented in the forthcoming constituent assembly. The vindication of Congress policy, therefore, lies in its inherent honesty as opposed to political expediency or diplomacy.—"National Call."

The Muslim Manifesto

The joint election manifesto issued by the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim Conference and the Council of the All-India Muslim League is a fine illustration of the disastrous effects of communalism. The manifesto is silent about the principal political issue before the country, viz., the White Paper. It is a sad fate that has overtaken the Muslim community if the manifesto represents its mind. However much we may regret it we can understand the desire of the community for adequate representation in the legislature and the services. But, we are loth to believe that the community is not interested in the fortunes of the country as a whole. The Communal Award is worth nothing when no powers are given to the Central Assembly and the powers conferred on the Provincial legislatures are hedged in by the numerous limitations of the White Paper.—"Indian Express."

Bombay As Air Port

Bombay has late in the day awakened to the advantages of being not only an air port but the first port of call for aeroplanes reaching India from the West. The assumption of the Bombay Municipal Corporation that it has only to approach the Government to have the Karachi air port transferred to Bombay and all will be well is refreshing in its assurance. What Karachi is likely to say does not apparently trouble the good Bombay Councillors. The Municipality will (with Government aid?) build up an aerodrome at Colaba or the Back Bay Reclamation grounds and all the rest will follow: the various air lines will complacently after their routes, the Karachi plant be left to provide amenities for local fliers and Bombay be, for air as for sea travellers, the Gate of India. We fear that there are unpleasant surprises in store for Bombay's City Fathers.—"The Statesman."

The Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri complains that the Press does not give the same amount of attention to schools and school-teachers, which it gives to the law courts. But he must concede that the Press does make an exception, at least, in the case of ex-school masters, who have taken to politics—as, notably, in his own case.

* * * *

"Sir C.P.'s" name has been removed from the Travancore Civil List, but lest you should be led into too hasty a conclusion that this prize-boy of Simla has magnanimously agreed to forego all his emoluments from the State instead of only Rs. 1,000 out of the Rs. 5,000 he was drawing till recently, it is announced that the step has been taken only "in order to remove certain misconceptions."

* * * *

"Sir C.P." is not to be regarded as "an ordinary salaried official," who has anything to do with day-to-day administration of the State, but as "an adviser to H.H. the Maharaja, tendering advice when consulted on specific matters referred to him."

* * * *

Such advice, for instance, as to what to do with the Congress and "Communist" propaganda within the State. When some fellow-Princes are paying as many thousand pounds sterling per month to British Counsel for their advice, you will certainly admit that "Sir C.P.'s" being content with only Rs. 4,000 p.m. from the State coffers is an act of great self-abnegation.

* * * *

"Help from the parent in the work of education is noticeable by its absence"—the Rt. Hon'ble again!

But, surely, he is rather ungrateful, after all the heroic efforts of the parents to find the ways and means of satisfying the school authorities' frenzied zeal to multiply and change the text-books from year to year, if not oftener.

* * * *

A Chinese in Burma has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment for being found with rubber dolls with 227 tolas of opium inside them.

He should have been content with dosing them with "bal-golis" such as can be easily had in Bombay bazaars.

* * * *

Can Hitler deliver the goods?—asks the "Madras Mail," sermonising on the results of the presidential plebiscite in Germany.

If it has any reference to the "goods" cheerfully left behind by "non-Aryan" exiles like Einstein, or equally cheerfully surrendered by their compatriots, who have elected to remain behind in the Fatherland—why, Hitler will be only too glad and too ready to deliver them—in return for cash on the nail.

* * * *

A South Indian C.I.D. "coup" has had a very unpleasant ending.

The suspect in Sadhu's robes, whom, in lively anticipation of earning the award of Rs. 1,000, offered for the arrest of Sitanath De, the absconding terrorist of Dacca, the Police grabbed and pinned down to earth, has turned out to be merely a wandering astrologer from Ceylon!

* * * *

The victim of the Police bungling has, no doubt, become a wiser man, if sadder. If he hasn't, he had better look into his horoscope once again—and also that of the would-be Sherlock Holmes, who had nabbed him.

* * * *

Two monkeys helped the police in tracing the body of their master, who was waylaid and killed near Comilla. This simian pair, it is stated, is cited as prosecution witnesses in the case against suspects.

We heartily sympathise with the lot of the court interpreter.

Powers Of A Sultan For Trade Conciliator

Mr. TAIRSEE'S MAIDEN SPEECH IN COUNCIL

Bakhle's Amendments Defeated And Bell Carries Day

(From Our Special Correspondent)
POONA, Aug. 22.

Mr. Laxmidas Tairsee was sworn in, when the Council met to-day.

Replying to a question from Mr. Syed Munawar the Home Member, Mr. Bell, admitted that the "definition of the word 'brothel' according to the Bombay Prevention of Prostitution act 1930 has been taken advantage of by prostitutes to convert plces which were formerly brothels into single room tenaments. Action against such premises is not possible, under the existing law." It was further stated that Government did not propose to amend the Act to remove this defect.

Further information elicited went to show that so long Government could not afford to engage a full time investigation staff for the purpose. They proposed not to initiate legislation to remove this defect.

Replying to a question from Mr. Gazdar regarding the Karachi Municipality's refusal to sanction a beef stall in the market in the Garden Quarter, Sir Shah Nawab Bhutto answered that the Government had no power to compel the Corporation to locate the beef stall in the new market referred to.

TAIRSEE'S MAIDEN SPEECH.

With the resumption of normal business Mr. Sakalatwalla took the thread of his speech and oppose Mr. Bakhale's amendment to clause 5 of the Trade Disputes Conciliation Bill.

Mr. Kamat supported Mr. Sakalatwalla in opposition to the amendment which he opined, was unnecessary and superfluous.

This pair found no following.

They followed a galaxy of speakers who unreservedly supported the amendment.

WARNING TO GOVT.

Speaking after Rao Bahadur Asavale, Mr. Tairsee, in his maiden speech on the floor of the House, regretted that he came too late in the House to send any amendments to change the nature of the Bill. He feared that the result of the Bill will be to wipe out all Trade Unions. The speaker admitted that Government's intention was to meet by the Bill, the danger stated in the preamble of the Bill, but Government were at the same time making room for another danger which will rise out of that.

He warned the Government to re-consider their position.

Shaikh Abdul Majid and Mr. Surve supported the amendment.

Sir Raffiuddin Ahmed unsparingly characterised the Bill as "a useless Bill" and attributed Government's sympathy to employers to the fact that Government themselves were one of the greatest employers of labour in the country.

SOLANKI'S ALLEGATIONS.

Dr. Solanki eulogised Mr. Bakhales' services to the cause of labour, and supported the amendment.

Government, he said, were partial to Capitalists and millowners in preference to labour.

Replying to the debate, Mr. Bakhale said that it was necessary to define the duties and responsibilities of the Labour Officer in the legislation itself as the Labour Officer was the pivot of the whole affair.

The Home Member rising to oppose the amendment, first repudiated Mr. Tairsee's suggestion that the Labour Officer was calculated to replace the Trade Unions.

Turning to Mr. Bakhale's demand for the specification of the duties for the Labour Officer, Mr. Bell said it was "a cry for the moon" let Mr. Bakhale for a moment put himself in the position of the Labour Officer, and he will see how little powers he needs." What Mr. Bakhale wants is not a Labour Officer, but a dictator. He does not want a single conciliator. He does not want a Labour Officer. Mr. Bakhale wants to change the whole character of the Bill by the amendment.

AMENDMENT DEFEATED.

The amendment was put to vote and the House divided in 15 ayes and 55 noes.

Mr. Bell's amendment to the effect that the Labour Officer shall watch the interests of workmen "with a view to promote harmonious relations between employers and workmen," was carried and the House rose for tea.

INDIAN FOR POST URGED.

Assembling after tea, the Council rejected Rao Saheb Kulkarni's amendment authorising the Labour Officer to enter any place, used for trade at any reasonable time.

The Chief Secretary's amendment deleting the proviso that no court shall be entitled to require production of a confidential document was carried.

All amendments to clause 5 having been thus disposed off, Doctor Dixit rose to oppose the clause as a whole. The speaker said the bill was already ugly enough, and that would not be more ugly, were this clause not to form a part of the mill.

Discussion at this stage turned on the question of the appointment of a Labour Official, especially as the forecast in the press pointed that Mr. Gilligan, Collector of Ratnagiri, was chosen for the post.

Popular members suggested the appointment of a non-official Indian with adequate knowledge of the labour situation.

The Home Member replied that the suggestion would be discussed, when the demand for the supplementary grant came before the House. Despite Doctor Dixit's opposition clause 5 was voted by the house.

BAKHLE'S REPLY TO BILL.

Moving his next amendment giving the conciliator the choice to exercise his powers when a trade dispute exists or is apprehended Mr. Bakhale found fault with the Home Member, who said that Mr. Bakhle did not want a conciliator. Far from that, Mr. Bakhale observed. He did not object to the conciliator, but asked for some additional mechanism.

The Home Member remarked that Mr. Bakhale "has hit me below the belt, by this observation, when I have no opportunity to reply."

Mr. Bakhale's amendment deleting the words "in the prescribed manner" as regards the application by the parties to the dispute and the Labour Officer's report, was carried by the Government consent.

That the notice from the Conciliator to the parties concerned shall specify the date for conciliation proceedings within seven days of its issue, was the next amendment pressed to division by Mr. Bakhale, the result being 10 ayes and 48 noes.

Mr. Bakhale's two further amendments the first purporting the deletion of the provision of the conciliators notice being sent to the Labour Officer, and another deleting the provision making the Labour Officer competent to be appointed as a delegate on behalf of workmen in conciliatory proceedings, were turned down.

EMPLOYER DEFINED.

In clause 9 Mr. Sakalatwala's amendment making the employer mean in the case of a company, the Managing Agent or the Director or any other officer so authorised by the company was carried, despite Mr. Bakhales opposition.

Mr. Bakhale's amendment to delete the restriction part from clause 10 was accepted by the Government.

Moving his amendment to delete the clause disqualifying a person from becoming a delegate, if he, in the opinion of the conciliator, was not a fit and proper person for the purpose, Mr. Bakhale contended that this provision was too wide, and was capable of misuse. This was not the method of excluding Communists from coming in as delegates.

This clause, submitted Mr. Bakhale, would only discredit conciliation proceedings.

Mr. Tairsee observed that this power would make the conciliator a Sultan or a Pasha, and Mr. Gangoli followed suit.

Discussion had not finished on clause ten of the bill, when the House adjourned till to-morrow.

DEATH OF COLONEL WESTROPP

LONDON, August 22.

The death is announced of Col. G. R. C. Westropp, a Director of the Madras Electric Supply Corporation and Madras Tramways. —Reuter's Special.

U. S. GANGSTERS IN DARING HOLD-UP

Surround Armoured Car And Collect 427,000 Dollars

BROOKLYN, Aug. 21.

The holdup of the United States Trucking Company which was the largest in the history of Brooklyn occurred outside an ice factory where an armoured car arrived after collecting cash from the banks.

The robbers who overlooked 29,000 dollars secured 427,000 and and drove off at 70 miles per hour.

The police have been ordered to shoot to kill.—Reuter's Special.

An earlier message said:—A gang of about fifteen bandits, armed with machine guns, surrounded an armoured lorry belonging to the United States Trucking Company and robbed a sum estimated at 457,000 dollars.

BENEFACTORS OF INDIA

Irrigation Engineers Stand High In List, Says "Daily Telegraph"

LONDON, August 22.

"When British achievement in India comes to be summed up, no names will stand higher among the country's benefactors than those of irrigation engineers," declares "The Daily Telegraph" in a leading article on the opening of the Mettur Dam.

The expenditure on irrigation has brought a good return on all the capital invested. Millions of acres of desert land have been turned into fertile areas.

New industries and new demands for transport have arisen to deal with the products of the fertilised lands. In no other way could the problem of finding subsistence for the teeming millions of India have been so effectively solved.

"The Times" also in a leading article, says for sheer magnitude the Mettur Dam Project takes a high place among the many great works carried out by the British Raj in India.—Reuter.

University's Appeal To Public Bodies

Senate's Plea For Fair Recognition Of Bombay Degrees

MATRICULATION EXAM. IN NOVEMBER

A strong plea for requesting the Government and other public bodies to give equitable, just and fair recognition to the Degrees of the Bombay University, was made by Mr. M. R. Paranjpe at the Senate meeting held on Wednesday at the Convocation Hall of the University.

Mr. Chandavarkar presided.

The Senate also decided to hold the Matriculation Examination in November instead of April in the future.

OFFER OF RS. 16,000 ACCEPTED

The Senate accepted the offer of Rs. 16,000 in 3 1/2 per cent. Government Notes made by Messrs. Ratanlal Ranchhoddas and P. V. Kane on behalf of the Sir Lallubhai Asharam Shah Memorial Committee for the purpose of founding a Lectureship and a Prize for the best essay in connection with any legal subject, preferably a subject connected with Hindu Law.

Mr. A. C. Fozdar, a student of the Senior B. Com. Class o the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, who was unable to keep the required number of attendances in the Junior B. Com. class on account of a motor accident which he met with on the 3rd December, 1933, was admitted by the Senate as a candidate to the B. Com. Examination of 1935, provided he attends for the required number of days under Ordinance 87 during the two terms of the academic year 1934-35.

Mr. V. G. Dalvi then moved the following resolution, "that in view of His Excellency the Chancellor's ruling on the question relating to the constitution, functions and powers of the proposed Matriculation Board, and in view of the resolutions passed by the Academic Council and the Syndicate thereon, the resolution passed by the Senate at their meeting held on 1st February 1932, in the matter of setting up a Matriculation Board be rescinded, and that the report of the Senate Committee suggesting the constitution, function and powers of the Matriculation be recorded."

PERSONNEL OF PROPOSED BOARD

The proposed Matriculation Board was to consist of 12 members, elected by the Senate, from among Ordinary Fellows, with powers—

(1) to hold and control the Matriculation Examination and register Schools for the same examination;

(2) to frame every year an estimate and other receipts as also expenses for conducting Matriculation Examination, inspection of schools, etc. and present the same to the Sydicate for approval, and

(3) to receive the fees of the candidates and other receipts, and after meeting all necessary expenses, to hand over the net balance to the Syndicate.

CHANCELLOR'S RULING

His Excellency the Chancellor, however, ruled that the proposed Board cannot exercise the power regarding the appointment of examiners but can exercise other powers with regard to the conduct of the matriculation examination, that it can fix the fee, but cannot receive income and disburse expenses in connection with the examination. In the meanwhile, the Government also insisted that out of the 12 members that were to sit on the Board, 9 were to be elected by the University and 3 to be nominated by His Excellency the Chancellor from amongst educational officers of Government.

Mr. M. R. Paranjpe, then moved an amendment to Mr. V. G. Dalvi's proposition, to the effect that the matter be sent back for consideration to the same committee that drafted the report. His main plea for such a procedure was that the proposed Board if brought into existence would lighten the labours of the Syndicate as well as the Academic Council.

Mr. Manajani seconded Paranjpe's amendment on the ground that otherwise the labours of the Senate Committee for the last two years would become worthless.

Rev. J. Duhr and Rao Bahadur Kale supported the amendment because they thought that the Matriculation Board would have, despite the Chancellor's ruling, the power of preparihg the syllabus of the examination which was a very important thing. As regards the administration of funds received from the levy of examination fees, there was nothing to be bothered about as the money, in any case goes to the coffers of the University.

"TRUNCALED BOARD."

Prof. T. K. Sohani, opined that it was no good having a "truncated board" like the proposed Matriculation Board which in its modified condition would only be a shadowy thing. He argued that the Board itself would be superfluous and unnecessary.

The original proposition was then put to vote and carried by a large majority.

TWO EXAMS. A YEAR?

Mr. B. K. Patel's proposition in the form as amended by Mr. M. R. Paranjpe, "that the report of the Senate Committee appointed by them at their meeting on the 30th January 1934, to consider Mr. K. T. Shah's proposal be recorded" was next moved and adopted by the Senate. The Senate Committee's Report on Mr. K. T. Shah's proposal showed that they were not in favour of decentralising Matriculation examination; that they were against the assimilation of the Matriculation Examination to the present First Year's Examination. They were however, in favour of changing the month of holding the Examination from April to November and also of having two examinations in a year, the second or supplementary examination to be held six months after the main one, for the benefit of the student who failed in the first examination.

Later Dr. Vad moved a resolution that a candidate at the date of his application for permission to appear at the Matriculation Examination, must submit his application through the Headmaster of his school together with a certificate to the effect that the student during the year had satisfactorily undergone a course of physical training.

This question was referred back to the Syndicate for its opinion.

The Senate reduced the levy of the fee of the recognition of Schools from Rs. 25 to Rs. 10.

Dr. B. G. Vad then moved the following resolution. "The University of Bombay requests the Government and other public bodies to give equitable, just and fair recognition to the Degrees of the Bombay University."

IS IT IN ORDER?

The Vice-Chancellor first doubted if this proposition was in order or not. He said that its wording was very vague and indefinite. The terms public bodies was very indefinite. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia also pointed out that the words "equitable, just and fair" meant nothing at all. Mr. Chandvarkar let the matter be decided by the Senate itself.

Dr. Vad pointed out that many public bodies including the Government were showing a leaning towards appointment of foreign degree holders. This, he said was detrimental to the Bombay University degree-holders from the national point of view.

FOR FOREIGN DEGREES.

Mr. Paranjpe citing an illustration, said that it was personally known to him that in certain quarters the T.D. degree (London) was held in greater respect than the B.T. (Bombay) He deplored the fact, that in view of this consideration, some teachers had made it a point to take a long holiday, go to London and get the same degree. There was thus an outflow of students to foreign parts and this was a great humiliation to this country as a whole. He, therefore, supported the proposition.

A member of the Senate pointed out that the words equitable, just and fair" implied that the public bodies were not so and this was an insult to them. The resolution, nevertheless, carried by the Senate with a majority.

IF U. S. JOINS LABOUR OFFICE

World-Drive For Shorter Working Week Is Expected To Follow

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.

World-drive for shorter working week is expected to follow America's joining the International Labour Office.

That is believed to be one of America's objects in joining and the American Delegation to Geneva is most likely to be furnished with special instructions.—Reuter's Special.

YORKSHIRE STAKES

Windsor Lad, Hot Favourite

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, Aug. 22.

Every precaution is being taken to see that Windsor Lad, St. Leger favourite, gets safely to the post.

Retired Superintendent, of Scotland Yard, is arriving at stables shortly.

Similar precautions had been taken in case of Orwell two years ago.

Windsor Lad runs in the great Yorkshire Stakes at York on Aug. 29 in the last race before St. Legar.

COLOMBO RESUMES TRAINING

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Aug. 22.

Colombo resumed training today. After the preliminary bout trotting, it was given three canters of about four furlong each.

Colombo appeared to move soundly.

Boy's Golf Championship

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Aug. 22.

At Moortown, Leeds, in boy's golf championship second round, C. Blackshaw (Rydal School, Wales), beat A B Taylor (Madras college) three and one.

Quetta.—Santa Singh, a sepoy of the sixteenth Zhob Mountain Battery, R.A., is reported to have committed suicide in the early hours of Tuesday morning blowing out his brains while on sentry duty.

Policce are investigating.—A P.

Germany To Inspire Confidence Among Exporters

To Pay For All Goods She Buys And Not To Devalue Marks

BERLIN, August 21.

Germany's determination to pay for all the goods she buys was emphasised by Dr. Schacht, the Reichsbank President and Minister of Economics, in an interview, given to the Czecho-Slovakian paper "Ceske Slovo."

Dr. Schacht said they were proceeding from one crisis to another, and doubted the utility of the compulsory clearing arrangements into which Germany was being forced.

It would be his first endeavour to renew the absolute confidence that exporters abroad would be paid. "I will take measures to ensure that confidence in the treaties is restored."

Dr. Schacht emphasised that the Mark would not be devalued, but hinted at the possibility of restricting Germans' holidays abroad, owing to the drain of money incurred.—Reuter.

DR. SCHACHT

Mr. Horniman Examined In In Inspector Raje's Case

"WADILAL TOLD ME RAJE HAD GRUDGE AGAINST HIM"

The Court room was crowded when Mr. B. G. Horniman was cross-examined by Mr. Carden Noad, who appeared on Wednesday along with Mr. D. Billimoria to defend Inspector D. V. Raje, of the Princess Street Police Station who was charged before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, third Court, with having caused simple hurt to Wadilal Mohanlal, when he was an under-trial prisoner in the custody of the Princess Street Police station on the night of April 12 last.

Mr. Fazal G. R. Khairaz with Mr. E. J. Biem appeared for the prosecution while Mr. Carden Noad with Mr. D. Billimoria appeared for the Officer.

ALLEGED BLACKMAIL DENIED.

Further cross-examined by Mr. Billimoria, the complainant stated that he had acquainted Mr. Horniman with his past history. He did not tell him that he was receiving money from 'Suttawallas'. Witness denied that he had blackmailed anyone in the Princess Street Police Section and repudiated the allegation that he had asked Mr. Joshi Virjee Ramji, the Secretary of the Indo-Foreign Cottoon Association, to pay him any money. He was not aware that the Commissioner of Police had received a petition from Joshi to that effect. He also stated that he had never had any conversation with Joshi, whom he had never known personally except by name.

Witness said that no arrangement exsited between him and Mr. Horniman about the remuneration he was to receive for the services he rendered to him as an informant.

"POLICE INFORMANT."

Mr. B. G. Horniman cross-examined by Mr. Carden Noad said that he was the editor of "Bombay Sentinel" and held himself responsible for everything that appeared in the paper. He stated that he had neither employed nor engaged Wadilal but took from him information about "Suttakhel" which was not confined to one area but throughout the City and the Bombay Presidency. He was told by Wadilal about his antecedents, which did not surprise him as a police informant could not be a respectable man. He generally had either a number of previous convictions or had no settled means of livelihood.

INFORMATION VERIFIED.

Mr. Horniman continuing, stated that he paid Wadilal on an average about Rs. 40 a month for the information he brought to him. Witness had no other connection with the complainant beyond utilising his services for obtaining information on "Sutta-khel". All information which was received by him was verified before it was used.

Q: Did you know that Wadilal received money from 'suttawallas'?—No.

Q: Did you know he received money from 'suttawallas' for not disclosing their names to the police?—No.

Q: As a man of very great experience you will agree that Police informants sometimes get money for giving information and sometimes for not giving information?—I should say quite likely. The nature of their occupation is such that probably they do take money.

Q: Did it not strike you that Wadilal as a police informant may be getting his money both ways?—I did not think about it. But I may say that the information which he gave to me was very reliable.

Q: Would it have made any difference to you if you had known it?—I was only concerned with the information he gave me. If after persuing my own investigations I found them to be correct I used it.

Q: But a man of this type must be an unreliable person?—How can I say it? There are many dishonest people who will go into the witness box and speak the truth. While the truthful person would go into it and say the most outrageous lies. (Laughter).

"FEUD WITH INSPECTOR."

Q: You knew that Wadilal had a feud with Inspector Raje?—I can't say it was a feud. I knew he had told me that Inspector Raje had a grudge against him. I was not interested in it.

Q: All that Wadilal said to you was that he had a grudge against Inspector Raje?—No. What Wadlal said was that Inspector Raje had a grudge against him but Wadilal had a grievance against Inspector Raje.

Q: That grievance did not rouse your suspicion that Wadilal may not be speaking the truth when he told you that he had been assaulted by Inspector Raje?—Why should it? It was just the other way about.

Magistrate: When you say the other way, you mean that there was a motive?—Yes.

COPY OF COMPLAINT WITH HIM.

Answering further questions Mr. Horniman said that he had not discovered that Wadilal was using his name to blackmail people. He said he was aware of the complaint that had been sent to the Commissioner of Police and had a copy of it in his possession. He did not to say how he came in possession of the copy, but it was not obtained in any improper way.

At this stage further hearing of the case was adjourned to September 3.

FULL REPORT IN TO-DAY'S "SENTINEL."

(A full verbatim report of the cross-examination of Mr. B. G. Horniman by Mr. Carden Noad will appear in the Bombay "Sentinel" to-day.)

Jap. Terms For Disarmament

TOKIO, Aug 21.

Japanese naval plans have been at last revealed according to the papers, simultaneously with the announcement that Rear Admiral Yamamoto is leaving for London on September 9, to participate in the naval talks.

The Japanese demands are reported to include firstly that a sense of security should be safeguarded by greater reductions of heavily armed powers, secondly that offensive weapons including aircraft carriers and battleships should be abolished or severely limited in armament and size and thirdly that defensive weapons including submarines should be retained without change in size.—Reuter.

Bombay's Neglected Slum Area

WOES OF DHARAVI

Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Those who have not yet visited Dharavi, a part of Bombay comprised in G Ward, will, I hope, realise how necessary it is to stand by the distressed masses and commence the welfare activities amongst them on reading the astounding accounts I am giving below.

This place, consisting chiefly of destitute labour class, makes a contrast to the pomp and riches of Walkeshwar and Fort areas to the extreme south of Bombay. The former consists of huts occupied by ill-clad starving inmates surrounded by several dirty pits, pools and tanks and knee-deep muddy paths. And to add to this, it has several tanning factories which render the air unbearable to breathe on account of constant stink.

The population of Dharavi with its adjoining localities is over twenty thousand. These localities being out of the way of business centres and railway stations, are deprived of general facilities of conveyances. A majority of the residents belong to the Depressed Classes, imported from many provinces in India, living in slums a wretched life deprived of elementary rights of citizens. Even those who are mill employees are getting such low wages that hundreds of women amongst them, when exposed to the heavy rains cannot afford to change even their wet-to-skin clothes.

Generally these people are much addicted to toddy, drinking. Crimes of various nature are often committed as healthy activities of the town seldom reach them. 'Sutta' is becoming a growing menace to them and threatens to victimise almost every house of working class people.

Insanitary conditions which are allowed to rage there so dreadfully have made the locality an abode of malaria and other epidemics. But the pity of it is that there is no hospital or dispensary or maternity home in this vast locality and its neighbouring area within the radius of five miles. The cases requiring immedite medical help are either ignored or sometimes attended to by means of public subscriptions. Hardships of poor women can only be imagined when in some cases in the absence of conveyances they are delivered on the way to the K. E. M. Hospital, which is the nearest medical centre to them at a distance of over five miles. Thus a large population of about thirty thousand is denied the essential requirements of human welfare.

The residents of Dharavi have now set afoot a movement in connection with the maintenance of a hospital in that locality and the petition to this end has been addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and is signed by over two thousand local people. A public meeting will soon be called there in order to ventilate the grievances of these suffering masses and draw the attention of public at large to them. In the mean time I have to appeal to our city fathers to move this urgent matter in the Corporation as early as possible and to get the poor people's grievances redressed without delay by providing chiefly a hospital which can be availed of by all classes of people residing in Dharavi and its surrounding localities and by removing slums, pools and tanks, which are abundant there.—Yours etc.,

V. R. DIGHE.

Dadar, Aug. 22.

Sanitation In Ville-Parle

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Several letters have appeared in the Press regarding the deplorable sanitation of Ville-Parle but it appears the local municipality has paid no attention to them.

Ville-Parle, among all the suburbs of Bombay, has been the most favourite and it has developed during the last five years at a very rapid place. It has been considered so long to be a very healthy suburb. To-day, however, the sentiment is slowly but surely changing thanks to the inefficient sanitary administration of the local municipality. If matters go on as at present I make bold to say that within five years the suburb will have no visitors or tenants but only the unwilling landlords tenaciously clinging to their useless properties.

Sir, the municipal office is flooded daily with oral and written complaints about lack of sanitation. It is quite a common experience that the cesspools are not cleared for twenty or twenty-five days at a time. Heaps of rubbish are lying about on the roadside for days together. Even the night soil is not cleared regularly as it ought to. You can imagine what dire results would follow in the wake of all this. To-day typhoid influenza and dysentry are raging in Ville-Parle and the local doctors (about a dozen of them) are having a roaring trade.

I went to my doctor this morning for being treated for influenza. He fully corrobrated my views regarding the wretched sanitation and the future of the town.

The powers-that-be in the municipality usually meet the criticism by trotting out the stock argument that the present number of municipal lorries are not sufficient and that they require more lorries, but due to want of funds new lorries cannot be purchased. Although I have my own doubts about this argument I would like to know why the municipality cannot find money to purchase two more lorries when it can find about eight thousand rupees to purchase a plot of land to build a market. The market question can afford to wait for a couple of years because the public have already got a marker which is there for years. But the sanitary question cannot wait for a day because as it is the health of the town is suffering considerably. I would suggest that if two new motor lorries are absolutely necessary for better sanitation the municipality should sell the market plot and buy two new lorries with the proceeds thereof.

It is admitted on all hands that the sanitary administration is inefficient. It is high time the municipality should put aside petty party considerations and thoroughly overhaul the sanitary department in the interests of public health.—Yours, etc.,

"DISGUSTED."

August 20.

Wanted An Umpires' Association

To The Editor Of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Soon we shall be having various Cricket Tournaments played in Bombay and it will be in fitness of things if along with the other factors that will be contributing to the success of these tournaments, the standard of umpireship is improved. Many a match has been spoiled by the absent-mindedness, imperfectness, sense of partiality and whims of an umpire. School matches have resulted in fights and disorder simply due to the ignorance of the rules of cricket and partisan spirit on the part of an umpire. Even the Quadrangular tournaments have sometimes been spoiled owing to the absence of good umpires. The umpire's task is not simple. Any Tom, Dick or Harry cannot be an umpire. Every 12th man in the XI cannot serve as an umpire. Umpire's task is as responsible as that of a judge trying a case in the Law Court and delivering a judgment.

All these considerations emphasize the urgent need of Umpires' Association in Bombay. So, I hope the Bombay Cricket Association will consider over this and will start an Umpires' Association under its auspices, on lines of the Referee Association of Bombay. Again the various Cricket Clubs and Gymkhanas affiliated to the Bombay Cricket Association should invariably utilise the services of the umpires certified by this Association. The authorities controlling the various Cricket Tournaments in Bombay should also do the same.

The work of the Association should be to certify its members as qualified umpires and for this, the Association should see that the:—

(1) Members wishing to be umpires possess thorough and complete knowledge of the Rules and Regulations of the game.

(2) Umpires possess keen and clear eye-sight.

(3) Umpires have sharp accoustic powers.

(4) Umpires are medically fit to stand the strain of a prolonged match.

(5) Umpires are invariably remunerated by the Clubs utilising their services according to scales fixed by the Association.

The Association should give wide publicity to the latest changes in the Laws and Byelaws of Cricket through the columns of Sporting Journals, such as "Cricket Times and Indian Cricket" (to be soon published). It should also hold from time to time lectures on subjects, such as, "Art of Umpiring" by eminent cricketers and umpires. It should also discuss various complicated cases that may arise by holding conversational meetings. It should start a class to acquaint its members with the Art of Umpiring.

If this is done, the standard of umpiring will improve and we shall have better morale in Indian Cricket.

Lastly, I want to digress a little and wish to point out that though the Bombay Cricket Season has commenced, not a single match of importance has yet been played owing to frowns of Dame Nature. Such a state clearly proves that the Bombay Cricket Season must change. In my opinion it should commence from the Cocoanut-Day every year for it is generally believed that rains decrease from that day and the season should close in the middle of January. Will those who are responsible for the Bombay cricket ponder over this? —Yours, etc.,

K. V. H.

JHABWALA'S ARREST AND RELEASE

BOMBAY, August 22.

Considerable stir was caused to-day in the early hours of the morning at Grant Road Station when Mr. Jhabwala, President of the Bombay Centre of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees Union was taken to the Bombay Central Police Station by the Railway Police Inspector.

It is understood Mr. Jhabwala was talking to the gangmen who were receiving their pay to-day and he was suddenly asked by the Police Inspector on duty to walk out as he was entering the precincts of the Treasure House where a sentry was posted. Mr. Jhabwala did not disobey the order but protested that he should not be pushed and threatened. He also stated that he was watching the interests of the gangmen on behalf of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Workers Union which was recognised by the Agent.

IN LOCK-UP

The Police Inspector and the sentry are reported to have pushed Mr. Jhabwala whereon the latter resisted. He was subsequently put in the lock-up.

On Mr. Jhabwala's demand to meet the Superintendent of Police, he was taken to the Bombay Central Police Station. The Superintendent of Police released Mr. Jhabwala after the statements of the men on the spot had been taken.—United Press.

U. P. ELECTIONS TO ASSEMBLY

Dates Proposed For Various Stages

NAINITAL, Aug. 22.

The following communique has been issued:

It is notified for general information that the following dates are proposed for various stages of the forthcoming elections to the Assembly in the United Provinces.

Nomination of candidates for all constituencies, 9th October, 1934;

Scrutiny of nominations for all constituencies 19th October, 1934;

Recording of votes of Muhammadan and Non-Muhammadan urban and rural constituencies November 9 and 10, 1934.

Attestation of votes for European and landholders constituencies 27th October, 1934; and

Comuletion of election 20th November 1934.—A. P.

DUAL SYSTEM IN HIGH COURT

(Continued from page 6.)

and thus get the costs of writing two letters where one would have definitely sufficed.

Besides the delay caused by the slow working of the heavy machinery of the Court, there are other delays caused by some attorneys to make costs. A minor inspection, for instance of jewellery, may be delayed for over six months by an attorney by successively putting forward such flimsy excuses as the day appointed being unsuitable to his client, it being an eclipse, or an unlucky Tuesday, or a nephew's birthday or if no excuse is forthcoming then the attorney claims he is too busy on the day in question to keep the appointment.

(To Be Continued.)

Bangalore, Aug. 22.—A League of Decency in Bangalore to urge stricter censorship of films and do something to obtain clean entertainment has been started at a meeting of the Catholic missionaries.

AUSTRALIA TAKES BACK ASHES

(Continued from page 1)

and gave a very easy catch to Allen at square-leg.

The tenth wicket partnership had yielded 55 runs in 40 minutes. Playing sparkling cricket, Ebeling had hit seven times to the ropes. Australia's 327 in the second venture was made in 20 minutes over 4 hours.

ENGLAND'S DISASTROUS START.

England opened their second innings through Walters and Sutcliffe to the attack of Ebeling and McCabe, the latter bowling from Vauxhall end.

Both bowlers sent down maidens and then disaster overtook England. In McCabe's second over, the ball came back and took Walters off-stump, when he had just broken his duck.

7 FOR 2.

Woolley who filled the vacancy had a very brief spell at the wicket.

Sutcliffe had welcomed him with two past Bradman at square leg, when Woolley skied McCabe into Ponsford's hands at mid-on, giving a very simple catch.

McCabe had now taken two wickets conceding no runs. Sutcliffe and Hammond were batting. They had made three each and the total was seven for two.

SLOW SCORING.

The Australians were now jubilant, and were on their tiptoe Grimmett relieved McCabe at eleven. Play proceeded in an atmosphere of tenseness and depression, but Hammond looked comfortable against the attack and was timing perfectly.

Grimmett who was bowling with two short slips was turning appreciably, but Sutcliffe twice swept him to the boundary.

Hammond was batting delightfully. He lifted O'Reilly for four over the head of the fieldsman who was close in. Sutcliffe following his example pulled and cut O'Reilly for fours. Hammond then square cut O'Reilly to the boundary and straight drove him to the pavilion for six, thus completing 50 of the innings in 65 minutes.

HAMMOND GETS A LIFE.

Six runs later, Hammond gave a chance, when he went out two yards to Grimmett but Oldfield missed stumping him.

BOWLERS ON TOP.

Ebeling's coming on in place of O'Reilly at 67 had the effect of slowing up the scoring.

Grimmett's angling was eventually fruitful. Sutcliffe was trapped and caught at the second slip, almost square with stumps, at 67 when he was 28.

The third wicket partnership had yielded 64 runs in 70 minutes.

Leyland joining Hammond, made an uncertain start but soon settled down and scored 9 off Grimmett in one over.

Hammond who was occassionally driving to off, had been 85 minutes at the wicket, when the tea interval was taken. He had then hit one six and seven fours.

Leyland got quickly into his stride and lifted Grimmett to the boundary over mid-off with a very powerful shot. O'Reilly's slower ball then brought about the downfall of Hammond who was caught wide out by the bowler for 43, at 89 England's Captain now parternered Leyland and as if punising O'Reilly for the dismissal of Hammond, hit him for a six off no-ball.

AUSTRALIA WINS TEST.

Wyatt spooned up Grimmett to Ponsford, but a very long run by the latter was unavailing. Century was reached after two hours batting. 9 runs later, Leyland was magnificently caught in covers off Grimmett. Brown chasing the ball which was going away from him, held it after juggling.

Wyatt and Allen made 13 for the sixth wicket. The former then hit Grimmett against a spin and was held by Ponsford at mid-on for 22 at 122. Allen however kept the interest alive by forcing the fours from his feet.

Verity put up a stubborn defence, but eventually gave a very simple catch to McCabe at the second slip, this being Grimmett's fourth wicket. Bowes was cheered to echo, when at 141, he put up a dolly catch to Bradman at square-leg off O'Reilly. 4 runs were made for the ninth wicket. Allen then went out yards to Grimmett and was beaten by a spin, Oldfield promptly stumping him. Ames being absent, the innings terminated at 145 and Australia thus won the match by 562 runs.

Allen grabbed the stumps and dashed to the pavilion with the Australians. Crowds gathered in front of the pavilion chanting the requisition for the appearance of players.

Terrific cheering greeted the appearance on the balcony of Woodfull with the team who waved their caps joyfully.

STORY OF EXCISE DUTY

(Continued from page 1).

there was no compromise arrived at in the Select Committee.

Sir Abdur Rahim, making the position clear, said that a question was raised whether it was open to the Select Committee to raise the question of the excise duty. Government had made the position clear. They were not prepared to give protection to the Tatas, uhless the House agreed to the excise duty.

Mr. Thampan who spoke next could not be heard in the gallery.

MODY EXPLAINS.

Following his speech, Mr. Mody got up to explain his position, that he did not favour the excise duty. But his position was like that of the patient who was asked to swallow a bitter medicine.

Mr. G. B. Singh said that the Tata's might be needing medicine, but the consumers' interests required that no excise duty should be imposed.

Mr. B. Das felt that if the Commerce Member had been responsible to the House, he would not have sponsored a proposal for an excise duty.

Mr. Anklesaria maintained that in the absence of any better alternative, the House should accept the excise duty.

"STARTLING PROPOSITIONS."

Sir James Grigg, the Finance Member, replying, said that some speakers had made startling propositions. Mr. Reddy had stated that the excise duty was justified only in the case of excessive domestic production. This was a novel theory, because the primary purpose of the excise duty was to produce revenue, not to remedy an economic defect.

Mr. Agarwal had stated that there should be no excise duty on protected articles. The Fiscal Commission report entirely denied this formula.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed would have liked the speaker to wait till the next budget, which meant that they should have the stable door unlocked for six months, and think about locking it.

But when he read another amendment of Dr. Ziauddin Ahamed urging an extension of the excise duty principle, it seemed that consistency was not one of the Dr. Ziauddin's virtues.

ALL FOR AGRICULTURISTS!

Sir James Grigg said that as a responsible Finance Member, he could not run the risk of throwing away 30 lakhs. Here was a method of helping the agriculturist, and the Government would do so by not putting back the duty on galvanised sheets. (Applause.) He said that some members had spoken with their tongues in their cheeks, when they said that they opposed the excise duty in the interests of the consumer. On the other hand, Sir James Grigg maintained that the excise duty had been imposed in the interest of the consumer.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahamed: You are a bright specimen of the consumer.

Sir James: Does the Hon. Member suggest that I should be later? (Laughter).

Sir James reaffirmed the pledge given in the Select Committee report regarding Indian States, and also regarding the temporary nature of the excise, which would be taken off, when financial considerations permitted.

AMENDMENT NEGATIVED.

Dr. Ziauddin's amendment was negatived by 55 votes to 28.

CHAMPION OF THE CONSUMER.

The Assembly sat till six in the evening, and disposed of nearly 24 amendments which were all rejected after discussion.

During discussion of these amendments, Sir James Grigg, and Sir Joseph Bhore emphasised that the excise duty on steel ingots would operate in favour of the Indian consumer.

Sir J Bhore made it clear that the scheme of protection embodied in the bill had been arrived at, as a result of protracted enquiry by the Tariff Board. With regard to the point raised by Dr. Ziauddin in connection with calculations of the Tariff Board regarding allowance for interest, which the Board had made in calculating the fair-selling price. Sir J. Bhore said that the Board allowed interest at the rate of six per cent on the working capital, and it had allowed a profit of eight per cent on the total capital charge.

The House adjourned till tomorrow.—A.P.

Jewish World Congress In August?

GENEVA, Aug. 22.

The Jewish world congress privately decided to convene the World Jewish Congress in August 1935, probably here.

The Congress will be organised on the lines of the League Assembly with elected representatives of Jews of all countries with council secretariate.—Reuter's Special.

Govt. Must Encourage Countrybreds

Sethna Criticises Attitude Of Turf Authorities

Urges Levy On Import Of Horses, But Withdraws Resolution On Official Assurance

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

The Council of State assembled this morning with the prospect of having a long sitting as the agenda contained seven non-official resolutions and the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Bill.

The Secretary laid on the table the Petroleum Bill, Rubber Bill and Income Tax Bill passed by the Assembly.

VICEROY'S ADDRESS.

The President announced that he had received a communication from the Viceroy requiring the attendance of the members of the Council in the Assembly Chamber, Simla, at 11 o'clock on Aug 29. The President added that His Excellency would arrive at the Chamber in State.

ENFORCE SARDA ACT.

Mr. Jagdish Prasad moved the first resolution recommending that steps be taken, including a revision of the law if necessary, to enforce more rigidly the provisions of the Child Marriage Restraint Act so as to increase the chances of offenders being brought to book and minimise the chances of the evasion of law.

IT IS SUICIDE.

The Maharaja of Dharbanga strongly opposed the resolution.

Mr. P. N. Sapru described child marriage as amounting to suicide and if the British Government abolished Sutee they could as well prevent child marriage.

RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN

Mr. Jagadish Prasad withdrew the resolution in view of Government's attitude based on the principle of slow advance being sure advance.

At the same time he remarked that in answer to Sanatanist cry for the repeal of the Act that it was too late in the day to attempt a repeal.

MEDICAL COMMITTEE.

Sir Nussarwanji Choksy mover urging the Government to appoint a small committee of medical experts to investigate the conditions of the health of the population, when the economic census is undertaken, in view of the scheme divised by Professors Bowley and Robertson.

Sir Nussarwanji appealed to Sir Fazli to signalise his tenure of office by accepting the motion which was intended to promote the happiness of the people.

Sir Alan Parsons agreed on behalf of the Government that the Economic wellbeing of India was interconnected with the health of the people. The report of Professors Robertson and Bowley was received only in May and owing, among other things, to the early sitting of the Central Legislature it could not be considered fully. When the economic census was undertaken, the Government would certainly sympathetically consider the question of the association of the medical experts with the census. The resolution was withdrawn.

TAX ON IMPORTED HORSES.

Sir Phiroze Sethna moved recommending to the Government that in order to protect and encourage indigenous breeding of horses, a customs duty be levied on imports of all horses into India, except on such horses as were imported for military requirements or for breeding purposes.

Sir Phiroze said that while a large number of horses was being imported, nothing was done in India to improve indigenous horse breeding. A scheme was evolved in the Punjab, as a result of the recommendations of the Royal Commission. The scheme was good, but it did not produce horses in sufficient numbers. India was thus in no better position, than it was a century and a half ago. He was disappointed at the attitude of the racing authorities who were putting a serious handicap on Indian horses by placing them in one class, while having seven classes for imported horses. Moreover, racing stakes to the tune of twelve lakhs were allotted to arabs years, while Indian horses were given less than two lakhs. This was tantamount to subsidising foreign horses. Concluding, he said that this improvement of the indigenous horses would 'inter alia,' lead to greater contentment and welfare of agricultural population, obviate the alienation of large sums of Indian money for the purchase of foreign horses, make India self contained in respect of horses in the event of a war and build a surplus of horses for export, to the economic benefit of the country.

Nawab Hayat Khan Noon, a horse breeder of Shahpur, opposed the resolution.

Mr. Hossain Imam supported the resolution.

Sir Akbar Khan opposed it.

DUTY OF TURF CLUBS.

Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatulla expressed sympathy with the resolutions, the object of which, he opined, would not be achieved by the imposition of a duty, but by making the Turf Clubs run more countrybred in races.

Sir Fazli Hussain said that horses had limited scope for transport and riding purposes, and would be needed for the Army for some time to come.

Sir Phiroze Sethna replied to the debate and withdraw his resolution, after getting an undertaking from the Government that to-day's debate would be forwarded to Local Governments.

Mr. Mehrotra moved a resolution on the lines of that adopted at the recent All-India Co-operative Conference at Amraoti urging the enlargement of the scope of the Agricultural Research Council, so as to include problems connected with Agricultural Co-operation and give adequate representation to co-operative institutions on the Council.

Sir Fazli Hussain was glad that the work of this infant Council was being appreciated.

Mr. Mehrotra withdrew his motion.

Mr. Hossain Imam moved a resolution recommending the formation of a committee of experts and members of the Council to enquire and report on national debts, the burden of foreign obligations and the ways and means of reducing them and to suggest improvements and modifications in the present method of raising loans in India and abroad.

At the request of the Government, debate on the resolution was postponed to the next non-official day, when the Finance Member will be present in the House.

PARSI MARRIAGE BILL.

On the motion by Sir Phiroze Sethna, the bill amending the law relating to marriage and divorce among Parsis was circulated for eliciting public opinion by the 15th January, 1935. The Leader of the House announced that on Monday the House would take up the three bills placed on the table this morning.

The House adjourned till Monday.—A.P.

U. P. Congressmen And Parliamentary Board

DEMAND DRASTIC CHANGE IN PERSONNEL

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 20.

Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai has issued the following statement:—

The "Bombay Chronicle's" leading article questioning the accuracy of my estimate of the opinion of Congressmen in the U. P. shows that it has not been following the controversy on Council question in these provinces with attention. I am not opposed to council-entry. What I have been protesting against since my release is the constitution and composition of the Congress Parliamentary Board and its reactionary election manifesto.

That most of the Congressmen of the province are keeping themselves aloof is best illustrated by the fact that of the 21 members of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee only 4 are actively interesting themselves in the election activities.

The President's declaration about disciplinary action may make it unnecessary to move the Provincial Committee to dissociate itself from election activities, but unless the constitution of the Parliamentary Board is changed and the electon manifesto is amended to reflect the recent decision of the Congress most of us will keep ourselves aloof from the activities of the Board.

GLOWING TRIBUTES TO RETIRING MAYOR

Mr. Jamshed Mehta's Note Of Optimism

KARACHI, Aug. 20.

The Karachi Municipal Corporation at their meeting paid glowing tributes to Mr. Jamshed Nusserwanji Mehta, Mayor of Karachi, on the eve of his retirement after 13 years.

A resolution to the effect recounting the invaluable service rendered by him to the city was also passed unanimously.

There was a chorus of tributes from all sections and parting scene was so touching that many councillors were seen very much moved. Some councillors appealed to Mr. Jamshed Mehta to give up the idea of leaving them at the stage when his guidance to the new Corporation will be a necessity. Mr. Jehangir Punthakey (Parsi) went to the extent of resigning in his favour.

NOT BROKEN-HEARTED.

Mr. Jamshed who was seen himself moved made an impressive speech sounding a note of optimism that all was well with the city and the Municipal Administration. From his long experience he realised that the key-note of his success was the co-operation he had of his colleagues and concerned with the administration. It is not true that that he was leaving the Corporation broken-hearted and that his retirement was the direct outcome of his discord with the Executive. Neither was he shaken by the Press attacks but it is due to his watching the growth of party system in the Corporation, parties are inevitable in democratic institutions but he felt that by entering a party one lost his independence and was prone to act against the dictates of conscience.

HEALTHY FINANCES.

Concluding he said, "Do not think that this Corporation will suffer. The whole city has been planned out and various schemes for its betterment are ready and its finances are in a very healthy condition."

"Think of the Law as little as possible in working the New Act. If co-operation is willingly offered there is no need of taking recourse to any section of the Act."—United Press.

FIVE CANDIDATES FOR MAYORALTY

New Corporation Of Karachi City To Function Shortly

KARACHI, Aug. 21.

According to a Press Communique the new Corporation of the City of Karachi is to function on August 22.

There are more than five candidates for the Mayorship. The Muslims are backing wholeheartedly their candidate Mr. Hatim Alavi, a young man. To accomplish this they convened a meeting last night and formed a Muslim group and pledged to stand for the Muslim cause through thick and thin.

In Hindu group there are more than three candidates for the Mayorship and because of friction their chance of success is very little. It is understood that some councillors would try to carry a resolution making the Mayor's appointment by rotation.—United Press.

ASTROLOGER ARRESTED AS "WANTED" MAN

Tiruvarur Police Release Him On Finding His Real Identity

TIRUVARUR, August 21.

A sensation was caused this morning when a man dressed as a Sadhu, was detained by the local Police, who released him when it was found that he was Professor Sripaty, the well-known astrologer from Ceylon, who is now here after an extensive lecturing tour in the Federated Malay States.

The Professor was mistaken for Sitanath De of Dacca, the Bengali, who was one of the four prisoners, who escaped from Alipore Jail, during a heavy downpour of rain on July 31 and who is wanted in connection with the Inter-Provincial Conspiracy Case.

The Commissioner of Police has offered a reward of Rs. 1,000 for information, leading to the arrest of Sitanath De, who was described to be masquerading in the garb of a Sadhu in Madras Presidency, and the local police have been keeping a watch on all strangers.—United Press.

CASES TRIED UNDER TREASURE TROVE ACT

C. P. Report Gives Interesting Facts

JUBBULPORE, Aug. 22.

The Director of Industries, Central Provinces, in his triennial report for the year ending 1933-34, on the Coins dealt with under the Treasure Trove Avt, points out that 37 cases were reported of which four were pending, two having been received late in the year, and two being very interesting were still under careful examination. Altogether 17 gold, 632 silver and 72 copper coins and two snake-shaped ear ornaments of gold were acquired during the triennium.

Among interesting specimens are finds of silver coins of the Moghul Emperors, Jehangir to Mohammed Shah, Aurangzeb to Shah Alam II, Shah Jahan to Shah Alam I and to the dynasty of Vijayanagar.

A find recommended for acquisition was that of 13 gold coins and two of the coins being of Allauddin Mohammed II, Sultan of Delhi and the rest of the Moghul Emperor Akbar.

Another lot of interesting coins acquired, belongs to Akbar II, Bahadur Shah II and Nizamul Mulk Asafjah of Hyderabad and Khujistabunyad mints.—United Press.

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SYLHET'S SEPARATION FROM ASSAM

Deputation To England Proposed

NOWGONG, Aug. 21.

At a largely attended public meeting held here under the auspices of the "Assam Sangrakhini Sabha" with Srijut Brindaban Chandra Goswami, M.L.C. in the chair it was unanimously resolved to move the Government of India and the authorities in England to separate the district of Sylhet from Assam as early as possible and for that matter the meeting supported the decision of the recent All parties Conference at Gauhati to send a deputation to England.

The names suggested by the meeting to constitute the deputation are Messrs T. R. Phukan, Bar-at-Law, Rohini Kumar Chowdhury, Advocate, Kuladhar Chaliha, and Rai Bahadur Sadananda Dowerah.—United Press.

KAPURTHALA FIRMAN FO-R COMMUNAL PEACE

KAPURTHALA, Aug. 21.

His Highness the Maharaja has issued the following firman to his people.

"During the last forty years that by the grace of God I have been ruling my State, peace and tranquility have always prevailed among my Hindu, Mohammadan and Sikh subjects. I much deplored and was grieved that communal dissentions had existed in the State since last year or so.

I am however very pleased that peace and tranquility have again been established in my State and I wish to impress upon all sections of my subjects the necessity of continuing to live peacefully in the future. They should give up all equalities and disputes abong themselves which give a bad name to the State and are ruinous to their own personal interests and fully cooperate with the administration in maintaining law and order."—A. P.

MAHARAJA'S TRIBUTES TO COMPOSER

TRIVANDRUM, Aug. 21.

Their Highnesses the Maharaja and the Junior Maharani of Travancore, in a letter addressed to Mr. G. D. J. Arasaratnam of Rathna Lodge, Quilon, have warmly congratulated him on his success in composition of two Waltz Songs, "Sweet heart Mahatma of mine" and "My Kailasom is but you" which have been very recently published in England.—United Press.

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GUARANTEED CURE.
Please ask for "Divine Gifts" with the details of your disease and the name of your birthday Mrs. Amiyabala Devi, "Amiya-Kutir", Dinajpur (Bengal).

CULTURAL IDEALS OF INDIA REVIVED

Dr. Dhruva On Visva-Bharati

SANTINIKETAN, Aug. 21.

Principal Dhruva, Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University came here on a short visit. The Poet welcomed him briefly outlining the objects of Visva-Bharati.

Dr. Dhruva said in reply that he was very glad being able to visit Visva-Bharati. He had been to all the Universities and important educational centres of India and everywhere he found the same western methods followed regardless of the cultural traditions of India.

Even in the Benares Hindu University, which was founded with the best of aspirations to resuscitate Indian culture, they had so far, for various difficulties, been unable to do anything in the direction. But it filled his heart with hope to find in Visva-Bharati an institution, founded by the greatest poet of the world and inspired by the noblest of motives, which sought to revive the glorious cultural ideals of India, and to adopt them to the needs of modern times. The aims and achievements of Visva-Bharati would open, according to him, a new chapter in the history of educational reconstruction in India.

Dr. Dhruva met the members of the teaching staff and exchanged views with them on various problems about education.—United Press.

HARIJAN UPLIFT WORK IN PATNA

175 Schools & 5000 Pupils And Sites For Building

PATNA, Aug. 21.

Bhagwat Prasad of Monghyr and Jagmohanlal of Patna who passed last matriculation examination of Patna University were granted scholarships of Rs. 15 and 10 respectively tenable for two years, for prosecuting further studies in college, by All-Indian Harijan Sevak Sangha.

The Secretary, Bihar Harijan Sangha interviewed states 175 day and night schools are working under his Sangh with not less than 5000 boys and girls.

The District Committees are giving Rs. 117 per month for education. An Industrial School is being opened at Ranchi. A widow of Arrah has made a gift of four cottas of land including one well, where the school is being built.

Chaudhury Sarafat Hussain, Chairman of Arrah Municipality also has given his private land of two cottas for Harijans where the Sangh contemplates to build a Harijan hostel.

Two co-operative societies, one at Hazari Bagh and the other at Palmau have been opened. The Sangh has secured employment for 21 Harijans. Seven temples have been thrown open for use of Harijans. 39 wells also have been opened for them.—United Press.

BERI-BERI IN CALCUTTA

Seventeen Fatal Cases Are Reported

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.

Beri-beri which at first was confined to a certain section of Calcutta has now spread almost all over the city. 17 fatal cases are reported while the number of attacks is said to be 500.—United Press.

FROM TRANSPORTATION TO GALLOWS

PATNA, Aug. 21.

Two important judgments were delivered to-day by the Chief Justice and Justice Luby in the appeals preferred by Balai Bawri, sentenced to life transportation and three others to 7 years each under section 396 by the Sessions Judge, Purnea; and Pratap Singh and Singhara Singh, sentenced to death, Sital Singh, Ramkrishna Singh, Pahari Singh and Kulhar Karwal to life transportation, by the Sessions Judge.

The case against Balai Bawri and others was that they committed a dacoity in a wine shop at Ladhurka at midnight and Balai mortally wounded with an axe, Sambhu, chaukidar, who along with others confronted the dacoits. Balai also assaulted severely other inmates of the shop.

Their Lordships enhanced the sentence of Balai to death and others were sentenced to life transportation.

The case against Pratap Singh and others was that at about 8 p.m. on September 14, they attacked and robbed a number of persons returning from Hiranpurhatia on the road from Hiranpur to Pakaur. They assaulted several persons and in particular caused such injuries to one Lakhichand that he died the same night.

Their Lordships confirmed the death sentence on Pratap Singh and Singharasing, acquitted Kulharkarwal and retained the sentence of life transportation on Sital Singh, and Pahari Singh.—United Press.

ROOSEVELT'S 'RECOVERY' PLAN

(Continued from Page 6).

recruited by the State through such public work agencies as the C. C. C. and the C. W. A. Industry, therefore, absorbed only 10 per cent of the unemployed. And it could not be otherwise. As Suart Chase showed, the American Industry could produce its peak production of the boom period with only 70 per cent of the labour then needed because of the tremendous advance of industrial technology.

Workers' Loss

Wages also did not show any appreciable rise under the New Deal. The minimum wage regulation did increase the pay of the lowest paid worker, but to make up for this the higher paid ones had to suffer a cut at the hands of the wily capitalists. So the average wage of the American worker remained practically the same. It was 20.53 in November, 1932, 20.56 in November 1933 and 20.83 in January 1934. The total wage bill also increased very little. It was about 12 per cent. higher than the preceding year. On the other hand the prices of food and other necessites rose by about 30 per cent. The worker, therefore, had to bring down his standard of living under the pressure of the New Deal. Profits, however, during the same period doubled and in some cases even trebled. For example, the motor industry of America, reported a profit of 18 million dollars during the last year, while in the year preceding it was only 6 million dollars. Steel and electrical industries tell the same tale. Everywhere the capitalists gained at the cost of the workers, who received a smile from the President to compensate them for this loss. Even the much-advertised clause 7-a. of the N.R.A., which compelled the employers to recognise Unions other than company unions and bargain with them, was effectively negatived in spirit by Big Business. The giant monopolies by declaring lockouts, victimization and other coercive methods forced their starving employees to adhere to unions, which did the bidding of the big bosses. Never in America, since 1919, have there been so many strikes in a single year as were witnessed in the year 1933. The majority of the strikes were called because the employers refused to recognise the principle of Free Union. Most of these strikes were bloody and were bitterly fought on either side. They were suppressed by the aid of Federal Police and military lent to the employers by Roosevelt, the friend of Labour. In reality, therefore, the N.R.A. was not a charter of Freedom for Labour, but was a deed of partnership between Government and business to deprive the worker still more of the fruits of his labour.

Foreign Affairs

In the sphere of foreign affairs the New Deal was not without its imperialistic aspects. The devaluation of the dollar, the trade treaties, the export bank, the recognisation of Russia, were one and all measures calculated to capture a greater share of the world market at the cost of some other imperialist Power like Britain or Japan. The provisions made in the budget by Roosevelt for an enormous increase in the United States Navy and Air Force are but preparations for the coming war between the imperialist Powers for the re-partition of the world market. American Imperialism wants to sell more of its goods to the world, because its industries are producing much more than can be consumed in the home market.

It will be evident from the above that the new deal can neither preserve the capitalist system, nor can it bring lasting prosperity to the American people. The measures that have been taken under it only aggravate the contradictions that are inherent in the system itself. Instead of expanding the great middle class market of America, which was the mainstay of American capitalism, it has actually contracted it. The suspension of the Anti-Trust Laws has sounded the death-knell of the small business man and has assured the reign of monopoly capitalism. Profits have been made possible again by starving the workers still more. Capitalism does the same the world over. In spite of Roosevelt and his New Dealers the contradictions of capitalism must work out to their inevitable end on the American scene.

Editor Sues Editor

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Aug. 19.

The second City Magistrate, Hyderabad, heard to-day the evidence given by Mr. Syed Ali Akbar, Divisional Inspector of Schools, in the case in which the editor of "The Deccan News Agency" is suing the editor, publisher and printer of the "Subeh-i-Deccan," a local Urdu Paper, for alleged defamation.

At the last hearing, another witness for the complainant was Mr. S M Azam, Principal of the City College. It may be mentioned in this connection that the complainant's news agency had published some time back an application, which Mr. Azam, Mr. Ali Akbar and other senior officers of the Education Department had presented to the Government praying that when the post of the Director of Public Instruction falls vacant, their claims be considered, without bringing in an outsider.

The accused's paper is alleged to have remarked in this connection that the complainant's agency had become the tool for the propaganda of these officers.—United Press.

Women Students Labour For Assam Relief

POONA. (By Mail.)

The Lady Superintendent, of Poona Sava Sadan, in the course of a letter to the Secretary, of the Assam Provincial Hindu Sabha, says:—

My Society proposes, as a humble token of its sympathy with the movement, to despatch by Railway parcel clothes prepared by women students in the Industrial classes of the Society. The clothes, it is hoped, will be found useful in giving shelter to women and children.

I quite agree with you as to the high esteem in which the life of Srimati Amrit Kaur Jamiat Singh is held in the country. I am, hence, glad to read that she has been prevailed upon to give up her fast unto death.

TO MEN AND WOMEN OF ALL AGES! ESPECIALLY THOSE OVER FORTY!

Keep your Arteries Young!
Your Blood Pressure Down!

Many people blame the extreme Indian climate for their loss of vitality, for premature ageing and for a general feeling of lassitude. Especially in men and women over forty, these conditions are aggravated by shortness of breath and a heart which "thumps" all too readily. The climate is not responsible. The frequent cause is hardening of the arteries with high blood-pressure.

Such a condition impairs your enjoyment of life and is a serious handicap to efficiency. It is one of the most common causes of premature old age.

"Phyllosan," prepared under the direction of E. Buergi, M.D., Professor of Medicine at the University of Berne, restores the elasticity of the arteries and corrects the blood-pressure. Breathlessness and dizziness disappear, and all physical and vital forces are increased, irrespective of age.

Just two tablets three times a day, before meals. Take them regularly and the results will astonish and gratify you. "Phyllosan" is a pure vegetable product, free from animal fats and all deleterious chemicals—it is perfectly harmless in any dose.

Start taking
"PHYLLOSAN"
(Pronounced FIL-O-SAN) Regd.
TO-DAY!

To revitalize your Blood, rejuvenate your Arteries, correct your Blood Pressure, fortify your Heart, strengthen your Nerves, and increase all your Physical and Vital Forces—irrespective of age.

Obtainable from all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

Issued by Natural Chemicals, Ltd.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON DOWN BY 22 POINTS

Tendency Weak On General Liquidation

GOLD FIRM BUT SILVER SLIGHTLY EASY

Profit Taking In Wheat But Linseed Firm

BOMBAY, Aug. 22.

On Wednesday, the sterling dollar crossrate ruled steady but the sterling Franc crossrate was easy.

NEW YORK COTTON WEAK.

The New York cotton market was weak on account of liquidation as a result of President Roosevelt's decision to authorise loans of 12 cents instead of 13 to farmers.

GOLD FIRM BUT SILVER EASY.

London gold was very firm but silver was slightly easy.

SLIGHT DECLINE IN WHEAT.

Liverpool and Chicago wheat opened firm and prices improved further but later declined slightly on realising. Linseed was firm.

TIN WEAK BUT RUBBER STEADY

Tin was weak but rubber and jute were steady.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES STEADY.

The London Stock Exchange displayed better sentiment while Giltedged securities ruled steady. The New York Stock Exchange was steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(December 1934)

New York, Aug. 22.

Previous closing	13.53
To-day's opening	13.46
Difference	—.07
To-day's closing	13.31
Difference	—.22

BROACH EXPECTATION

July-August	Rs. 219-8
April-May	Rs. 225-8

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(January 1934)

Liverpool, Aug. 22.

Previous closing	6.88
To-day's opening	6.93
Difference	+.05
To-day's closing	6.83
Difference	—.05

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Aug. 22.

President Roosevelt's decision to authorise loans of 12 cents per pound and not 13 cents on cotton in possession of the producer caused slight disappointment among operators. In the absence support from outside and traders awaiting developments about the Textile strike, prices considerably weakened and lost about 20 points on liquidation.

Trading in December option commenced with a decline of 7 points at 13.46. The market in the early session developed easy tendency on liquidation and unfavourable Liverpool cables December receding to 13.34. At this level there was some improvement but the tendency was quiet.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 13.31 with a decline of 22 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug. 22.

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (13.37/13.37) 13.33/13.32
December (13.52/13.50) 13.46/13.42
January (13.57/13.57) 13.48/13.47

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 22.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American October (6.93) 6.93
American December (6.90) 6.90
Egyptian October (8.43) 8.48
Egyptian November 8.46) 8.51

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 22.
10-0 p.m.

Broach cotton for April-May delivery fluctuated between Rs. 227 and Rs. 225-14 at night. The rate at 10 p.m. was Rs. 226-4 with a decline of 15 points in New York futures.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug 21

October 70 7/8 plus 1 3/8d
December 73 5/8 plus 1 1/8d
March 75 1/4 plus 1 1/8d
May 76 3/4 plus 1 1/4d

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

On Wednesday, the 22nd August 1934, tenders to the amount of £450,000 at 1s. 6 1/16d were received and allotted in full. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 29th August 1934 on the same conditions as previously announced.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Aug 22

Ready Javas Rs. 13-12-9.
S S Arabia Rs. 4
S S Himalaya Rs. 4-0-3
S S Ranee Rs. 4-1
S S Nurmahal Rs. 4-0-9
Shipment Aug-Sept Rs. 4-0-6
Shipment Oct-Dec Rs. 4-0-9
Pratabpur Rs. 13-12
Saraiya Rs. 14 3
African Rs. 13-14

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Aug. 22.

Previous closing	5.08 7/8
To-day's opening	5.09 3/8
To-day's closing	5.09 5/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Aug. 22.

Previous closing	5.08 3/4
To-day's opening	5.09 1/16
To-day's closing	5.09 7/16
Difference	+.00 11/16

FRANC RATE

London, Aug. 22.

Previous closing	76.21
To-day's opening	76.18
To-day's closing	76.09
Difference	—.12

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug. 22.

London exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar at 509 1/16 which later declined to 508 15/16.

The Sterling dollar crossrate closed at 5.09 7/16

The closing sterling-dollar crossrate was 5.09 7/16.

The Franc opened at 76.18 and declined to Rs. 76.09.

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug. 22.

The market was steady

	Last price.	To-day's price
Spot	21 5/8d.	21 9/16d.
Forward	21 9/16d.	21 1/2d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug. 22.

Gold (£6-18-2 1/2) £6-18-7

BULLION

London, Aug. 22.

Influx £56,000
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver Spot (21 5/8d.) 21 9/16d.
Gold per ounce (£6-18-2 1/2) £6-18-7

DISCOUNTS

London, Aug. 22.

3 months (13/15 to 13/16 p.c.) 13/16 to 13/16 p.c.
4 months (13/16 to 7/8 p.c.) 13/16 to 7/8 p.c.
6 months (1 to 1 1/8 p.c.) 1 to 1 1/8 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Aug. 22.
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay (5.74 3/8) 5.72 7/8
New York on Bombay (38.37) 38.37
Berlin on Bombay (0.96) 0.95 1/4
London on Milan (58.65) 58.50
London on Shanghai (1-4 1/2) 1-4 5/8
London on Kobe (1-2 7/32) 1-2 1/4

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Aug. 22.

The local silver opened steady at Rs. 59/13, 59/14 and 60. Trading was inactive but late in the evening prices declined by 4 annas on unfavourable London advices but again improved on favourable cables from New York.

Gold opened at Rs. 34-4, 34-4-3 and 34-4-9 and improved on the easiness of the Franc to Rs. 34-6, 34-6-3 and 34-6-9. There was fairly good business.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Aug 22

Castorseeds:

September delivery: Opening Rs. 26/6/6; Highest Rs. 26/7/6; Closing R. 26/6/6

May delivery: Opening Rs. 27/3/6; Highest Rs. 27/6; Closing Rs. 27/5/3

Cottonseeds:

January delivery: Opening Rs. 18/4; Closing Rs. 18/3

Groundnut seeds:

February delivery: Opening Rs. 28/8; Highest Rs. 28/15; Closing Rs. 28/14

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug. 22.

Liverpool wheat opened firm with October at 71 1/4 and December at 74 1/4 and improved on commission houses buying but later declined on realising.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug. 22.

The Chicago wheat market opened steady with September at 1.04 1/2 and December at 1.06 and advanced slightly on bullish weather reports and scattered buying.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE

Chicago, Aug. 22.

Chicago oats opened steady with September at 51 and December at 51 1/2 and moved in sympathy with the grain market. Trading was fairly active.

Rye opened steady with December at 97 3/4 and improved on commission houses buying but later eased on realising.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Aug. 22.

The Argentine linseed market ruled with better prices to-day but later trading was inactive and the undertone was quiet but steady. October option opened steady with a gain of 9 points at 14.88 and improved to 14.95 on general buying and unfavourable weather reports but later the tendency was quiet.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Aug. 22.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. to-day.

METALS.

Tin (£227 1/2 buyers £227 5/8 sellers) £226 1/4 buyers £226 1/2 sellers. Easy.
Lead (£10 11/16 buyers £10 3/4 sellers) £10 3/4 buyers. Sellers price unquoted
Electrolytic Copper (£30 3/4 to £31 1/4) £31 to £31 1/2.
Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

JUTE

Crop July-Aug-Sept (£14 3/4) £14 8/4
Dundee August (£17) unquoted.
Lightening August (£16) unquoted.

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/4) 0-11 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3 1/4) 1-3 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0) 0-11 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-5) 1-5 1/2

RUBBER

Spot (7 1/2) 7 1/2 paid and buyers.
Oct-Dec. (7 5/8) 7 11/16 paid and buyers.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Aug-Sept (£12 3/4) £12 3/4 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta Aug-Sept (£12 1/2) £12 1/2 sellers
Linseed La Plata Aug-Sept (£11 1/4) £11 1/4 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal Sept. (10 1/16) 10 5/16 paid.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Prices

Bombay, Aug. 22.
10-0 p.m.

Wheat September Rs. 4-2-0.
Wheat May Rs. 4-7-3.
Wheat January Rs. 4-7-0.
The tone was quiet.
Linseed September Rs. 7-1-6.
Linseed May Rs. 6-12-9
The tone was weak.

BRIGHTER SENTIMENT OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE

FRANC STRONG IN TERMS OF STERLING

Rubber Firm On Speculative Buying

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Aug. 22.

On the Stock Exchange rather brighter sentiment prevailed mainly due to better Wall Street advices but the volume of business continued small.

French franc strengthened in terms of sterling owing to the exchange equalisation fund relaxing control.

Rubber was firmer mainly on speculative buying. Copper also improved some buying being induced by better American advices. Other commodities were featureless.

Wall Street opened firm, yesterdays advance being resumed.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Aug. 22.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day unchanged at £93 1/4.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug. 22.
3-30 p.m.

The Stock Exchange markets were generally in a brighter sentiment. Giltedged securities were steady but business was restricted. Industrials generally were quiet but the undertone was favourable. The general tone was firmer.

BRITISH FUNDS

3 1/2 per cent Consols (£80 5/8) £80 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£105) £105
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£110 7/8) £110 7/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£115 3/8) £115 1/2
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£104 3/8) £104 3/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£114 1/8) £112 1/2 ex. div.

INDUSTRIALS

Brazilians Traction (dol 10 7/8) dol 10 7/8
International Holding (dol 1 5/8) dol 1 5/8
Hydro Electric (dol 5 3/8) dol 5 5/8
Musical Industries (27-9) 27-0.
Princhin Johnson (40-9) 40-1 1/2
Imperial Chemical Defd (37-4 1/2) 37-1 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (9-4 1/2) 9-4 1/2
Woolsworth New Ord (110-6) 109-6
Swedish Match (7-0) 7-0
Dunlop Rubber (48-6) 48-6
University Ordinary (20-6) 20-6
Ford Motors (32-9) 32-9
Cables and Wireless (£6 3/4) £6 3/4
British American Tobacco (122-6) 122-6
Camera 'A' (£7 5/8) £7 5/8
Imperial Tobacco Ord (129-3) 130-0.
P and O S N Co. Defd (16-1 1/2) 16-1 1/2
Distillers (90-0) 90-0
Bredrurd Dyers (11-9) 11-9
British Celonese (11-3) 11-3
J and P Coates Ordinary (66-0) 66-0
Courtaulds Ordinary (47-0) 47-0
Fine Cotton Spinners (9-6) 9-6
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (10-3) 10-3
Inter Nickels (24 3/4) 25 1/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-3) 5-3
Tata Iron and Steel (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Aug. 22.
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£80 1/4) £80 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£93 1/4) £93 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112 1/2) £112 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-68 (£115 1/2) £115 1/2
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948-58 (£106 -.-) £106 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954-59) (£101) £101
5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£112 3/4) £112 3/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

3 per cent Australian Loan (£108) £108

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (25-0) 24-4 1/2
Empire of India and Ceylon (43-0) 43.
Donaro Tea (57-6) 57-6

JUTES SHARES.

Barnagore (11) 11 1/2

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (25-9) 25-9
Gula Kelampong (23-9) 23-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (34-9) 34-9

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (64-4 1/2) 63-1 1/2
Burma Corporation (13-1 1/2) 13-1 1/2
Rio Tintos (16 3/4) 16 3/8
East Rand Proprietary (52-9) 52-9
Rand Mine (146-3) 146-3

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela (35-7 1/2) 36-3
Anglo Persian (42-7 1/2) 42-7 1/2
Burma Oil (82-6) 82-6
Mexican Eagle (8-1 1/2) 8-1 1/2
Shell Transport (46-3) 46-3
Royal Dutch (£20 1/8) £20 1/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Aug. 22.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange.

General Motors (dol 29) dol 30 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 12 1/8) dol 13
U S Steel Common (dol 33 3/8) dol 34 1/2
U S Steel Preference (dol 79 1/4) unquoted.

MOVE TO PEG PRICE OF AMERICAN COTTON

Roosevelt Asks R. F. C. To Authorise Loans To Producer

WASHINGTON, August 21.

President Roosevelt has requested the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to authorise loans at 12 cents per pound on cotton in possession of the producer. This represents an increase of 2 cents per pound over the loans approved last year.

The move is expected to peg the American price of cotton at 12 cents per pound.

President Roosevelt in a statement says while the commodity Credit Corporation is still carrying for producers about a million bales of last year's cotton and the cotton-producers' pool has approximately 2,000,000 additional bales, the surplus this year will probably show a reduction of 4,500,000 bales compared with last year.—Reuter.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Aug 21

September	14.70 plus 08
October	14.79 plus 06
November	14.63 plus 11

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, Aug 22

Linseed	September	7 1 6
Linseed	May	6 13 3
Wheat	September	4 2 6
Wheat	January	4 7 0
Wheat	May	4 7 6

JUTE SHARES FAIRLY STEADY

Large Business In Coals

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.

Jute shares ruled fairly steady and maintained the tone throughout the the session closing at good advance over opening rate. Coals continued firm and fairly large business resulted. Teas were steady. In miscellaneous engineering shares were in demand, and others showed no change. Securities were steady. The market will remain closed on Friday August 24th on account of 'Rakhipurnima'. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:— 3 1/2 per cent paper 90/8 small lot; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 100/2; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 117/5 small lot; 5 1/2 per cent loan 1938/40; 109/15; 6 1/2 per cent Treasury bonds 1935 103/15.

Banks:—Central 29/8; Imperial Fully paid 1445.

Railways:—Arrah Sasaram 57; Darjeeling Himalayan pref 100; Howrah Amta Light 96; Sahdara (Delhi) Saharanpur Light 135.

Coals:—Aldih 3/12; Amalgamated 20; Bansdeopore 7/12; Bengal 250 small lot; Burrakur 14/9; East Indian 20; Equitable 25/12; Hurriladih 10/12; Katras Jherriah 31/10; New Beerbhoom 14/9; Ondal 10/10; Raneegunge 38/4; Sendra 12/6; Standard 29/4.

Jutes:—Alliance ordy 334; Anglo India 390; Bally 183; Barnagore 157; Belvedere 382; Clive 32; Dalhousie 372; Delti 374; Fort William 283 small lot; Fort Gloster 563; Gourepore 518; Howrah 55; Hukumchand ordy 14/4 small lot; Kamarhatty 545; Kamarhatty pref 129/8 small odd lots; Kanknarrah 463/8 small lot; Kinnison 663/8; Lansdowne 158; Naihati 439/8; National 24/8; Nuddea 35/2 small lot; Orient 212/8; Presidency 6; Reliance 77; Reliance pref 144; Standard 347 small lot; Union 460/8; Waverley 2.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Chemical ordy 286 small lot; Bengal Aerating gas 74; Agra Electric 104; Jubbulpore Electric 11/10 ex. div. Muttra Electric 6/8; Rawalpindi Electric 21; Shahjahanpore Electric 6/4 small lot; Burn and Co., ordy 219/8 small lot; Burn and Co. 6 per cent pref 111; Indian Standard Wagon pref 121/8; Steel products 2/4; Indian Wood products 31/8; Indo Burma Petroleum pref 112; Mathurapore Zemindary 1/4.

Sugar Shares:—Cawnpore 33/4 small lot; Champaran 22/10; Samastipore 9/12 small lot.

Teas:—Banarhat pref 137; Bishnauth 33/4; Dhunseri 3/2; Hasimara 45/10; Texpore ordy 11/12.

Debentures:—4 per cent 1934/64 Calcutta Improvement Trust 103/2; 6 1/2 per cent Karachi Municipal Debs 132/8.

Rubbers:—Changkat Serdang 6 point 00 cts; New Serendah 3 point 42 1/2 cts; Jajam 2 point 60 cts; Teluk Anson 1 point 79 cts cum rights.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Aug. 22

The local Silver market was quiet to-day on scattered long liquidation and there was absence of any buying. Shanghai T. T. on London closed quiet but steady at 1-4 5/8. Prices in the local market opened at Rs. 59-15 and declined to Rs. 59-13 on realising. The gold market was steady with a better enquiry. Prices improved half an anna on local covering

In the afternoon there was increased selling in silver while gold was firm on weakness of Franc to 76.12. Prices in the local market improved on speculative buying.

Ready silver	59 11 0
Shravan delivery	59 12 0
Bhadarva delivery	59 13 6
Ready gold	34 6 0
Shravan delivery	34 6 3
Bhadarva delivery	34 6 9

Mr. V. H. JOSHI ON LABOUR DEMANDS

Why They Were Put Forward

EVIDENCE IN STRIKE LEADERS' CASE

The Committee met almost daily and questions as to how best to carry on the strike and how to open negotiations with the millowners were discussed, said Mr. V. H. Joshi, one of the Secretaries of the Joint Strike Committee when he gave evidence at the resume hearing before Sir Hormuzdiar P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, of the case in which eight members of the "Council of Action" of the Joint Strike Committee were charged under the Trade Disputes Act.

ACCUSED AND THE CHARGE.

The accused are: Mr. A. A. Alwe; Mr. V. B. Karnik; Miss Maniben Kara; Mr. B. T. Ranadive; Mr. Abdul Majid; Mr. K. N. Joglekar; Mr. R. S. Nimbker and Mr. S. C. Mhapanker. The charge against them is that they declared, instigated or incited others to take part in, or otherwise act in furtherance of a strike which was illegal.

Mr. V. H. Joshi, an Advocate, in the course of his evidence stated that he was connected with the Girni Kamgar Union as an honorary member. He was also connected with the Tramwaymen's Union and the Municipal Workmen's Union. He was one of the Joint Secretaries of the Strike Committee during the last general strike in Bombay from May 6 to June 22. He again joined the Committee on June 26 and was one of the Joint Secretaries till July 9.

25 MEMBERS ON COMMITTEE.

He identified the letter dated May 9 written to Government by the Joint Strike Committee. There were about 25 members on the Committee at the time and the accused, he stated, were members of the Committee at one time or another. Records of the meetings and its proceedings were kept, but these had been distributed among the other Secretaries.

Referring to the letter which had been addressed to Government the witness said that there was no resolution on record about it but it was sent under the authority of the Committee. No member of the Committee had so far repudiated the contents of that letter which the demands put forward by the strikers. Mr. Alwe and Mr. Abdul Majid were in Bombay at the time the letter was sent and they were members of the Committee. The other accused had been arrested and detained in jail. Miss Maniben Kara did not attend the meetings of the Committee. He had not discussed the contents of the letter with the other accused but he had sent a copy of the letter to the press and it was published.

WHAT GOVT. WANTED TO KNOW.

Witness was then cross examined by Dr. Ambedkar on behalf of Mr. Alwe. Witness said that a copy of the letter which was sent to Government was also sent to the Millownners' Association in Bombay as he was of the opinion that these were the two important bodies who were in a position to settle the strike question. Witness said that in reply to the letter sent by him the Government wanted to know what the Composition of the Joint Strike Committtee was, and what authority they had, to act on behalf of the strikers. They also wanted to know who the members of the committee were and how they had been elected.

During the Strike, an effort was made to bring about a compromise and a meeting was arranged at which some of the Millowners in their individual capacity were present. But these negotiations eventually fell through. The Millowners' Association refused to negotiate with the Joint Strike Committee.

"LABOUR PROPAGANDA."

Q:—These 20 items that have been put forward are merely a matter of Labour propaganda?—That is exactly so.

Q:—It has got nothing to do with the strike?—A large part of it has nothing to do with the settlement of the strike.

In re-examination of the witness by Mr. Velinker, he stated that the strike did not depend for its settlement on the proposals put forward in the letter.

"MERE EYE-WASH?"

Q:—Do you mean to say that the 20 demands were not meant seriously and were a mere eye-wash?—No, not a particle. But the settlement of the strike did not depend on the granting of a large part o them.

These demands had been put forward in the hope that by asking for more they could at least hope to gain some portion of their demands.

The letter from the Government remained unanswered as he could not consult the other members of the Committee, as a great number of them had been arrested and he could not also obtain permission to interview them in jail. He had drafted a reply to the Government but this was not ultimately sent.

Mr. T. Maloney, the Secretary of the Millowners' Asociation in his evidence stated that the 50 Mills which had to close down during the riots had lost about Rs. 43,75,750 as standing charges.

Further hearing of the case was then adjourned to Thursday (to-day).

INDORE MARKET QUOTATIONS

INDORE, Aug. 21
(Messrs Gangadhar Waman and Co.)

Wheat seed and cotton. Rate permani of 6 mds Bengal
Wheat Bombay Pass Rs. 20 22
Wheat Malwi Rs. 18 20
Wheat Pissi Rs. 18 20
Gram Rs. 16 18
Tilseed Rs. 30 35
Linseed Rs. 25 26
Jawar Rs. 10 12
Bajara Rs. 15 16
Maka Rs. 5 7
Oil cakes Rs. 15 17
Moog (Green) Rs. 18 20
Moog (Black) Rs. 10 12
Ajavan Rs. 17 19
Dhana Rs. 24 36
Lintal Rs. 15 17
Cotton Seed Rs. 10 12
Cotton Malwi per Boja of 4 mds. Bengal 87 90
Cotton Nimadi per Boja of 4 mds. Bengal 78 80
Wheat flour Maida per bag of 95 srs 10
Wheat Rawa per bag of 95 srs 10/12
Wheat Ata per bag of 90 srs 7/6
Wheat Chapad per bag of 40 srs 2/12
Tea rates per lb:—
Lipton 10 as. to 1/12
Brook Bond 9 as. to 1/9
Bharmal 8 as. to 1/4
Chandara Brand 8 1/2 as. to 1/12
Shares:
100 P N Bhandari Ltd L State Mills 30
100 Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd 118
100 Hukumchand Mills Ltd 145
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd (ordy) 118
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd (Pref) 108
100 Nandalal Bhandari Mills Ltd 80
100 Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd 5
100 Rajakumar Mills Ltd 20
100 Binod Mills Ltd 114
50 United Profitable Agriculturist Co Ltd 45
25 Indore Co-operative Bank Ltd 12/8
25 Indore Co-operative Dairy Ltd 4
25 Indore Co-operative Press Ltd 5
25 Bank of Indore Ltd 24
10 Hukumchand Jute Ltd 14
5 Indore Co-operative Insurance Ltd 1
Bullion:
Gold bar per tolas 35/12
Silver per 100 tolas 60

AMERICAN COTTON BELT

Weather Forecast

East: North and South Carolina local showers; Georgia scattered showers; Florida thundershowers. All partly cloudy to unsettled.
Central: Partly cloudy to unsettled.
West: Partly cloudy to unsettled.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Aug. 21

Broach J/A opening 222 1/2; highest 222 1/2; lowest 221 3/4; close 222 1/4
Broach A/M 1935 opening 228 1/2; highest 228 3/4; lowest 227 1/2; close 228 3/4
Oomra D/J opening 200 1/2; highest 200 1/2; lowest 200 1/4; close 200 1/4
Bengal D/J opening 146; highest 146 3/4; lowest 146, close 146 3/4
Tejimandi for Broach A/M 1935 (31-3-35) Rs. 26 1/4
Tejimandi for Broach A/M 1935 (21-9-34) Rs. 9 3/4

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool:—
Liverpool New York October 133 at Cross Rate 5.08 7/8
Bombay Liverpool:—
Broach A/M 1935 228/8 Liverpool May 1935 6.92 Rs. 72 1/2 at Exchange 1/6
Bombay New York:—
Broach A/M 1935 228/8 New York May 13.80 Rs. 72 1/2 at Cross Rate 5.08 7/8

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Aug. 21.

September	1.73 plus 04
December	1.79 plus 03
March	1.86 plus 04
May	1.91 plus 03

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug 21

September 1-04 3/4 plus 5/8
December 1-05 7/8 plus 1
May 1-07 3/4 plus 1 1/8

Bears Cover Short Sales

SMALL VOLUME OF HEDGE SELLING

Crop Prospects Unfavourable In South-West

ROOSEVELT DECIDES 12 CENTS LOAN SCHEME

Bombay, August 22

The New York cotton futures market advanced during the early part on Tuesday on higher Liverpool advices but reacted later on Southern selling. Prices again advanced on covering by shorts.

Imminent announcement of loan policy for the present cotton crop decreased Southern hedge selling. It is reported that President Roosevelt is considering the loan scheme submitted by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to give loans to cotton growers at 13 cents per lb. Crop prospects continue exceptionally unfavourable and the weekly weather report to be issued to-day will show further deterioration in the South-West.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton futures market opened at a rise of 10 points with December 13.51. There was steady Southern hedge selling and the opening improvement was reduced by 8 points and December7 delivery declined to 13.43, the lowest level of the day Later on there was active short covering which hardened prices 11 points and December delivery rose to 13.54. The market closed at about the highest level of the day at a net rise of 14 to 12 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 15 points at 13.55c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 12 to 11 points. Spot cotton prices were raised by 10 points at 13.35c. per lb.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a riseof 3 to 4 points on Tuesday with a scattered general buying Offerings were light but strike news disturbed the market. Prices advanced 6 points as compared with last close when there was straddle and hedge selling which resulted in a loss of 5 points from the highest level and the market closed at a net rise of 2 to 1 point. Middling American Spot cotton pirces advanced points at 7.16d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was fairly steady and again closed at unchanged prices At the close October, January and March deliveries were quoted at 5.18.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

There was steady buying in Egyptian ring which caused a small rise in prices. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 3 to 4 points with Spot cotton 12 points up at 8.68. Uppers futures closed at a rise of 3 to 2 points with Spot cotton 10 points up at 7.45d. per lb

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures market was active with improved demand and there was scarcity of offerings. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 40 to 43 points while Ashmouni futures advanced 22 to 26 points

BARTER SYSTEM

"The generally better feeling in the market was maintained yesterday. The latest cables state that Agricultural Adjustment Administration intend submitting a scheme to President Roosevelt to give loans to farmers at 13 cents per lb. Last year's loans at 10 cents per lb succeeded in pegging prices at this level and it is believed that the new plan would keep prices at 13 cents this season during the marketing period state Messrs M & B.,Stern.

The strength of Wall Street yesterday seems to point to a better outlook in the labour situation.

An arrangement on the barter system is now under discussion between America and Germany. The system will be worked through an export and import Bank in Washington and if successful will result in large quantities of cotton and farm produce being exported by America.

The weather continues to be unfavourable and to-day's weekly weather report is likely to show further crop deterioration."

ABNORMAL WEATHER

The Cotton Trade Journal states:—

"Were it a more normal season, on the score of weather, we would say that it is idle to use the statistics of 1921 for purposes of comparison but the weather has been and still is so abnormal that we believe it may be worth while to study what was done in 1921. In conection with what has been and still is, in the way of weather, we would like to point out that abnormal weather has a habit of lasting the season through; there is little good foundation in experience to believe that while the weather over the belt in the first half of this season was abnormal, the weather in the second half will be normal Our observations in the cotton belt have taught us that season of abnormal weather are abnormal from start to finish and because of this during the two months of the cotton growing season which remain we expect to see just as abnormal weather as we have seen since planting was started."

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York December highest 13.54 plus 13 (2-58 p.m.)
Lowest 13.43 plus 02 (12-47 pm.)
Liverpool January highest 6.33 plus 06 (3-15 p.m.)
Lowest 6 88 p'us 01 (3-54 p.m)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Probability of imminent announcement of loan policy for present crop and difficulties due Bankhead Bill restricting hedging. Trading markets probable until position clarified.

New York: Strength reflects commission House demand, price fixing, small volume hedges and continued drought conditions in South-West.

New York: Southern selling with drawn pending further action by Washington. Crop prospects continue exceptionally unfavourable in the South-West. We prefer the buying side over Bureau Report.

New York: Buyers are cautious but there is distinctly less pressure to sell. Market rallied on short covering. Think it difficult to bull the market under present condition.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have issued the following cables:—

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

9-12 a.m: Scattered showers Galveston District (West Coast of South Texas), Alaba and Georgia. Excessive heat continues Western Belt Entire belt partly cloudy.

Their New York friends cabled as follows:—

Market well liquidated. contracts scarce, abnormally few hedges owing to bullishness of farmers. Early estimates of September Bureau well below nine million.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, August 21.

October 1934	..	13.39+14
December 1934	..	13.53+12
January 1935	..	13.60+12
March 1935	..	13.71+12
May 1935	..	13.80+12
July 1935	..	13.88+12
Middling Spot	..	13.55+15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, August 21.

October 1934	..	13.35+12
December 1934	..	13.50+11
January 1935	..	13.54+11
Middling Spot	..	13.35+10

NEW YORK.
New York, August 21,

New York 10-55 a. m.—		
October 1934	..	13.29
December 1934	..	13.44
January 1935	..	13.51
New York Noon Call—		
October 1934	..	13.33
December 1934	..	13.47
January 1935	..	13.52

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, August 21.

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports	13,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	7,000
Days' Exports to the Continent	4,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, August 21.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
August 1934	..	6.93+02
September 1934	..	6.92+02
October 1934	..	6.90+02
November 1934	..	6.87+01
December 1934	..	6.87+01
January 1935	.. 6.91	6.88+01
February 1935	..	6.88+01
March 1935	.. ..	6.88
April 1935	.. ..	6.88+01
May 1935	.. ..	6.88+0
June 1935	.. ..	6.87+01
July 1935	.. ..	6.87+01
Middling Spot	..	7.16+11 3

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, August 21.

SAKELLARIDIS:—		
October 1934	.. ..	8.41
November 1934	.. ..	8.47
December 1934	.. ..	8.46
January 1935	.. ..	8.52
March 1935	.. ..	8.57
May 1935	.. ..	8.64
July 1935	.. ..	8.70
F. G. F. Spot	.. ..	8.68

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Aug 22

B C RATE—
T T D D 1/6
LONDON BANKS—
Selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 Aug-Feb
Selling T T 1/6 March/June
Selling T T 1/5 31/32 July-Dec. 35
Buying T T 1/6 1/16 Aug-Dec
Buying D D 1/6 3/32 Aug-Dec.
Buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 Aug-Dec
Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 Jan-March
NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 264 1/2
Banks selling T T 262 1/2
Banks buying T T 260 1/2
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 569
Banks buying D D 579
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 55 5/8
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 55 3/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 79
Banks buying T T 78 5/8
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 104
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 93 1/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157 1/4
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 94
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.08 3/4 21st instant
Shanghai/London 1/4 5/8 22nd instant
Japan/London 1/2 1/4 22nd instant
Java/London 7.37 1/2 21st instant
London/Paris 76.21 21st instant
London/[illegible]m 21.40 21st instant
London/[illegible]and 15.40 21st instant
London/Italy 58.59 21st instant
London/Berlin 12.69 21st instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 21st instant
London/New York 5.08 3/4 21st instant
London/Amsterdam 7.42 21st instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £6-18-3 20th instant £6-18-2 1/2 21st instant
Silver London Ready 21 5/8 20th instant 21 5/8 21st instant
Silver London Forward 21 9/16 20th instant 21 9/16 21st instant
London discounts 3 mos 13/16 per cent 20th instant 13/16 per cent 21st instant.
London discounts 6 mos 1 1/8 per cent 20th instant 1 1/8 per cent 21st instant
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1 1/4 per cent.
3 mos 1 1/2 per cent.
6 mos 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone: Firm.

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool August 21.

		£
BROACH:—		
Fully Good (Good Staple)	..	5.32
Fine (Good Staple)	..	5.47
Superfine (Good Staple)	..	5.62
C. P. OOMRA:—		
Good (No. 1 Staple)	..	5.37
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	..	5.52
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	..	5.67
BENGAL:—		
Good	..	3.39
Fine	..	3.49
Superfine	..	3.59
SCINDE:—		
Good	..	3.59
Fine	..	3.69
Superfine	..	3.79

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, August 21.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-13/16 per cent. to 0-13/16 per cent.
Bank Bill 6 months market rate 1 per cent. to 1-1/8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.
Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3/4 per cent. to 0-3/4 per cent.
Interest 7 Days Market Loan 0-3/4 per cent. to 0-3/4 per cent.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET
New York, August 21.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality spot 10-7/8.

LONDON SILVER.
London, August 21.

Silver—Market steady.

Spot	..	21-5/8
Forward	..	21-9/16

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, August 21.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels Aug. sellers 25/7-1/2.
Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, Aug. sellers 26/0.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, Aug. sellers 29/9.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET
London, August 21.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta per lb. Aug./Oct. sellers 6/3.
C. & F. Bombay per lb. Aug./Oct. sellers 6/0.
C. & F. Karachi per lb. Aug./Oct. sellers 6/0.

SEEDS.
London, August 21.

Linseed La Plata, Hull c.i.f. per ton Aug./Sep. sellers £11-0-0.
Linseed Calcutta (London) c.i.f. per ton, Aug./Sep. sellers £12-10-0.
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. per ton, Aug./Sep. sellers £12-15-0.
Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) Cont c.i.f. per ton, Aug./Sep. sellers £10-11-3.
Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, Aug./Sep. sellers £10-0-0.
Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Aug 21

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Light Com	5
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	12
Amer Forn Power Com	7
Amer Forn Power Gold D	53
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	17
Electric Bond Common	11
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	36
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	44
Consolidated Gas	27
Columbia Gas	9
United Corpn	4
American Tel and Tel	112
Western Union Telg	34 3/8
Radio Corp	6
Chesapeake and Ohio	43
New York Central	22
Baltimore and Ohio R R	16
Erie R R	13
Pennsylvania R R	23
Union Pacific R R	99
Great North Pfd	16
National Distillers	19
Hiram Walker	24
Distillers Seagram	13
Amr Tobacco B	76
Dupont de Nemours	89
Canadian Pacific	14
Alaska Juneau	91
U. S. Rubber	17
Bethelehem Steel	28
United States Steel	34 1/2
American Smelting	38
Noranda Mines	45
Int Nickel of Canada	25 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	12 7/8
Kennecott Copper	20
Cerro de Pasco Copper	41
International Harvestor	27
Ford Motors of Canada 'A'	20
General Motors	30 3/8
Packard Motor	3 1/2
General Electric	19
St. Oil of N. J.	44
Philips Petrol	15
Mid Con. Petroleum	11
Atlanti Refining	25
Socony	15 3/8
Plymouth Oil	10
American Radiator	14
Eaton Mfg	15 1/4
Chase Bank	24 1/2
National City Bank	22 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	340
Celanese Corp of Amr	21
General Foods	30
National Dairy	17
Remington Rand	9
Amr Locomotive	19
Goodyear Tyre	24

Market strong and moderately active. New York Call Rate 1 per cent. Ananconda 12 3/4. U. S. Steel 34 3/8. G. Motors 30 1/4. I. Nickel 25 5/8. Chase Bank 24 1/2. City Bank 22 1/2 Socony 15 1/4. N. Y. Central 22. W. U. Teleg. 34 1/4. Total business 1/2 million.

LONDON METALS.
London, August 21.

	£
Copper Brazier	40-1/2
Yellow Metal	34
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	13-5/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	16-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F. O. B.	227-1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES.
London, August 21.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	66-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	80-3/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	93-1/4
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	112-1/2
Consols 2-1/2 per cent.	80-3/4
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	105
War Loan, 3-1/2 per cent. 1952	104-3/8
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	115-1/2
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	114-1/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	15-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	135
National Bank of India	49
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-3/4

LINSEED OILS.
London, August 21.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt Sep. sellers 20/9-8/4.
Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt Jan./Apl. sellers 21/0.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, August 21.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb 7.9/16 sellers.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, August 21

T. T. London on:—	
Berlin	12.69
Amsterdam	7.42
Brussels	21.40-1/2
Madrid	36.81
Milan	58.59
Berne	15.40-1/2
Paris	76.21
Prague	121.12
T. T. London on New York Closing cross rate	5.08 3/4

LONDON GOLD.
London, August 21.

Gold bars Fine per oz.. £6-18/2-1/2

WORLD'S SPINNERS' TAKINGS

Total takings of American cotton by World's spinners from 1st to 18th August are as under:—
(In thousands)

	Season from 1st Aug		
	1934-35	1933-34	1932-33
Great Britain	48	68	56
U. S. A., Canada, etc.,	122	247	102
Continent	126	221	144
Japan, China etc.	79	86	140
Total	376	622	451

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 22.

Following a further rise of 12 points in New York cotton futures, the local cotton market opened at Rs. 228-8 for Broach A/M delivery.

Latest advices from New York state that cotton growers will be given loans at 12 cents per lb. on the present American cotton crop. There was scattered buying in the local market and prices advanced to Rs. 229-4. At this level there was some long liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 229. The undertone of the market was fairly steady but there was less desire to buy.

Liverpool market opened steady at a rise of 5 points but the local market ruled quiet. Later on Liverpool was reported 2 points up and the local market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A	221 12 0
Broach A/M.	227 12 0
Oomra D/J.	199 12 0
Bengal D/J.	146 4 0

COTTON TENDERS
Bombay, Aug 22

	To-day	Total
Broach J/A	800	1900

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, Aug. 22.

100 Samji Karamshi Ellichpur 2 off
65 Oshman Suleman Tirupur 274
32 Prelad Mill Dhulia 175.
68 Prelad Mill Viramgaon 208
53 Parelad Mill Manavadar 200.
193 H. Nenshi Nandurbar 178
55 Ralli Bros. Porbandar 7 off.
31 Damji Kaliyanji Sailu 159
100 B. Mavji Narwana 6 off.
100 B. Mavji Hansi 137.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Aug. 22.

Bengal Superfine	155/58
Bengal Fine	145/48
Bengal F.G.	134/38
Sindh-Punjab Fine	145/48
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	134/38
Wardha-Hingt	211/13
Nagpur Savner	209/11
Pundhurna	201/203
Yeotmal	199/201
Arvi	199/201
Ellichpur	200/201
Amraoti-Berar	196/19
Khamgaon	198/201
Muklapur	186/189
Khandesh	186/89
Jalna/Sailu	187/191
Burwah Sanavad	191/196
Broach Fine	225/28
Punjab/American	233/38
Punjab/American mix	225/28
Cambodia	288/93
Miraj/Sangli	218/28
Compta Good	228/33
Bagalkot	203/208
Kampala	360
Busoga	358
Jinja	355
Manza	351

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Aug. 22.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	103	283,736
Central India	161	230,710
Barsi and Nagar	408	180,684
Hyderabad-Gaorani	101	50,846
Berar	134	462,423
Central Provinces	177	116,694
Total Oomras	1,084	1,325,093
Dholera	21	150,639
N.-W. Provinces	...	9,184
Rajputana	...	60,305
Sind-Punjab	271	188,780
Broach	93	333,385
Coompta & Dharwar	449	86,345
Westerns-Northerns	300	62,079
Cocoanada	...	475
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	455	45,400
Persian	...	2,701
American	...	26,612
Egyptian and African	...	187,809
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	28
Total	2,673	2,478,885

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st. Sept. to 16th Aug.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	2,534	382,835
Japan & China	4,716	1,096,790
Coast Ports	350	22,235
Up-country by Rail	...	127,447
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan	...	16,014
Total	7,600	1,645,324

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES
Bombay, Aug. 22.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G.—					
Broach No 2	... 231	228	226	224	
Punjab-Ame.	... 238	235	233	231	
Surat	... 290	287	284	281	
Rajpipla	... 288	285	282	279	
Navsari	... 292	289	286	283	

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1933-34	1932-33
Receipts to date 21-8-34	157000	277000
Receipts Yesterday 21-8-34	13000	24000
Exports to date 21-8-34	166000	392000
Stock at Ports 17-8-34	2384000	2892000
Stock Interior Towns 17-8-34	1106000	1130000
Stock Liverpool 17-8-34	965000	844000
Visible Supply 17-8-34	5131000	6271000
Quantity in Sight 17-8-34	182000	349000
Quantity out of Sight 17-8-34	376000	622000

COTTON TEJI-MUNDI

Bombay, Aug 22

Broach A/M	26	8	0
Teji on Rs. 250	5	0	0
Teji on Rs. 275	2	8	0
Mandi on Rs. 300	3	8	0
Mandi on Rs. 290	2	0	0
Monthly due 21st Sept	9	8	9
Teji Rs. 10 on	1	6	
Mandi Rs. 10 off	1	6	0

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay 19th/20th August 4,561 bales
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1933 2,476,162 bales
Receipts into Bombay same time last season 2,520,487 bales
Decrease 44,325 bales

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Power. Shares Again Rise Rs. 15/-

PUNJAB CEMENTS LOOK UP.

Bombay, Aug. 22.

The local Share Bazar was again active with speculative buying in Tata Power shares and in the absence of any selling prices recorded a rise of Rs. 15. This scrip is now highly manipulated by professional bull operators and the market being overbought, it is now safe to unload and secure profits.

Punjab Cement is another active spot with continued buying. Various rumours are current behind the smart rise. It is said that the Cement production of this concern will be used in Bihar, while some believe that as compared with Bundi, Punjab Cement price is cheap as there is a move to liquidate a portion of liability against debentures. It is also said that there exists a robust demand for Cement in Punjab at present and there is a secret move to get out of the marketing pool. With a view to get majority decision, there is continuous buying while it is also said that with a view to avoid any clash with the Cement marketing Pool, there is also a counter-move to defeat the cause and opponents are also buying. It is dificult to find the real reason behind the present move but looking to the general situation, present price of Rs. 24 of Punjab Cement is too high from an investor's point and it will be wise to unload on strong markets.

Tata Steel ordinary shares were barely steady with a limited business, Mill shares quiet with a scattered business. Andhra shares were steady. Scindia shares ruled easy during the early part but later on firmed up.

TEXTILE MILLS.
Bombay, Aug 22

100	Ahm. Advance	275 10
500	Bom. Cotton	65 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	775 0
250	Bradbury	101 4
100	Century	261 4
100	Central India	233 12
100	Colaba	106 4
100	Coorla	96 4
100	Crescent	7 4
250	Currim	5
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	325 0
I E D	Sassoon	0 3 6
100	Finlay	100 0
100	Gokak	151 14
1000	Hindustan	1700 0
100	Indore	117 8
50	Kastoorchand	0 8
100	Khatau	66 4
100	Kohinoor	165 0
250	Laxmi	746 4
100	Madhowji	8 0
250	Madras United	65 0
1000	Morarji	1330 0
250	Model	77 8
50	Mysore	85 0
200	New Great	132 8
100	Osmanshahi	62 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE
Bombay, Aug. 22.

Bombay Dyeing 773 771 775
Century 260 264 262
Central India 135 132 133
Colaba 106/4
Kohinoor 165 164 166
New Great 128 131
Simplex 80
Swadeshi 173 172
Bundi 32/6 52/8
Indian Cement 407 406 407
Tata Steel Defd 288 289 287 288
Tata Steel Ord 72 71/12 72/2 72
Bombay Steam 306
Bombay Burma 450 448 451
Tata Hydro 148 149
Andhra 1498 1497 1503
Tram 147

100	Phoenix	295 0
25	Sassoon Silk	43 12
1000	Sholapur	2825 0
50	Simplex	80 0
100	Swadeshi	172 8
100	Swan	58 12
25	Tata	9 12
500	Vishnu	1380 0
1000	Western	790 0
	BANKS	
50-100	Baroda	97 0
25-50	Central	29 8
500	Imp. F. Paid	1,457 8
125-500	Imp. Conty.	356 4
50-100	India	112 4
5	Union	5 0
	CEMENTS.	
10	Bundi	32 8
70	Gwalior	90 8
250	Indian	407 8
40	Katni Def.	1276 4
100	Katni Ord.	345 0
75	Okha	193 12
10	Punjab	24 0
100	Shahabad	348 12
70	United	87 4
	INSURANCE.	
15-100	Jupiter	12 6
15-75	New India	34 10
200	Oriental	3710 0
10-100	Vulcan	8 3
	ELECTRIC.	
100	Ahmedabad Old	167 8
1000	Andhra Valley	1,502 8
10	Ajmer	9 3
50	Bombay Tram	147 3
100	Bom. Suburban	146 4
10	Broach	11 0
100	Karachi	213 12
100	Poona	195 0
100	Surat	173 12
100	Tata Hydro	150 0
1000	Tata Power	1,162 8
	RAILWAYS.	
500	Ahm. Prantij	862 8
100	Amr. Patty	122
100	C. Province	92 4
100	Dhon. Baramati	89
100	Gujrat	70 8
100	Mandra Bhon	91 12

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 22.

SETTLEMENT

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 90/7/8
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 90/8
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 106/9
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 106/10
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 117/8
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 117/9

TAX FREES.

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 106/14
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 117/8
5 1/2 per cent 1958 Mysore 110
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 104/14

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. (CASH.)

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 100/2
4 per cent 1943 106/2
4 1/2 per cent 1934 100/3
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 112/12
5 per cent 1939/44 108/12
5 per cent 1940/43 109/13
5 per cent 1935 102/9
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 109/15
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 104/2

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 102/10
4 per cent M Deb 1974 102/4
5 per cent M Deb 1959 113
6 per cent M Deb 1954 123/8
6 per cent K P T 1956 123/ 8
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 109/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened at Rs. 90-5 and declined to Rs. 90-3-9. At this level there was renewed buying and prices improved to Rs. 90-7. Business for next settlement due 14th September will commence from to-morrow.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Aug 22

T T on London—
Previous closing 1-4 5/8
To-day's opening 1-4 5/8
To-day's closing 1-4 5/8

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Aug. 21.

3 per cent India Sterling £80 3/8
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling £83 1/4
4 per cent India Sterling 1948/53 £106 1/2
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling 1950/55 £112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling 1958/60 £115 1/2
5 per cent India Sterling 1942/47 £112 3/4
5 1/2 per cent India Sterling 1936/39 £107
6 per cent India Sterling 1935/37 £105
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling 1954/59 %101

100	Pachora Jamner	84 0
100	Sara Sirajgunge	93 8
500	Tapty Valley	768 12
	MININGS	
10	Shivrajpur	21 4
30	Tata Steel Def.	288 12
75	Tata Steel Ord.	72 0
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	Alcock	182 8
50	Belapur Sugar	212 8
250	Bom. Steam	305 10
125	Bom. Burma	450 10
50	Bom. Burma County	151 8
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3 15 6
50	Bom. Telephone	96 8
100	Ind. Bleaching	133 12
100	Ind. Radio Df.	547 8
100	Ind. Radio Ordy.	497 8
1000	Port Canning	585 0
15	Scindia	11 0
30	Tata Construction	78 12
25	Tata Oil	19 0
	PREFERENCE	
7	p c Andhra Vly.	1,340 0
6	p c Bombay Steam	293 12
7	p c Bom. Tram	80 4
5	p c Central India	470 0
7	p.c. Katni 1st	138 12
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	151 4
7-1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 4
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	138 0
7½	p c Tata Power	1370 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	173 2
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	150 12
5½	p c Tata Mill	17 8
7	p.c Vishnu	640 0

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1934

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Alteration Made In Signed Warrant?

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST Dy. INSPECTOR KARNIK

Counsel Setalvad Wants Dy. Commissioner In Witness Box

Sensational allegations were made against Deputy Inspector Karnik, of the Princess Street Police Station, by Rao Bahadur Setalwad who alleged that certain additions had been made in a warrant issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Police after it had been signed.

Rao Bahadur Setalvad told Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay, when the further hearing was resumed of the case in which (1) Bhimaji Gandalal, (2) Manilal Gandalal, (3) Dongerji Premji, (4) Bhagwandas Kalidas and (5) Gangadas Bhaidas were charged with gaming, that it was his instructions that the Bhaiya of the building, where the accused were arrested, was called to the Princess Street Police Station some days after the raid took place and the particulars regarding the number of the room was filled in. "I hope these instructions were false," said Rao Bahadur Setalvad, "but it is my duty to bring these facts before the Court."

Before the proceedings started, Rao Bahadur Setalvad asked for the production of the information or complaint made on oath by the informant and recorded by the Deputy Commissioner of Police.

"Documents Will Not Be Produced."

Mr. D'Cunha the Police Prosecutor said that his instructions were that the document will not be produced. It appears that, Mr D'Cunha stated, that the usual procedure contemplated in the Act is not followed by the Deputy Commissioner of Police.

What he did was to jot down in a memorandum the particulars given by the informant and made a note of the date of the issue of the warrant.

Rao Bahadur Setalwad pointed out that it was in evidence that Deputy Inspector Karnik filled in the warrant before he took the informant to the Deputy Commissioner. The Deputy Inspector was present when the informant made his statement on oath to the Deputy Commissioner of Police and the warrant was signed thereafter.

If this evidence is true, the counsel stated, there must be the sworn testimony of the informant in existence and it should be produced. His case was that certain additions viz. the number of the room and description of the building were added after the raid was carried out. The only description in the warrant when it was signed by the Deputy Commissioner was "Mumbadevi Trust Chawls."

"Curious Fact."

He further submitted that it was a very curious fact that the number of the room should have been put in the warrant while as a matter of fact there was no number at all over the door or room. His instructions were that only two persons knew the number of the room and they were the landlord and the Bhaiya. He has been instructed to state that after the raid the Bhaiya was called to the Princess Street police station and the particulars were obtained from him and the words appearing in the warrant "1st Floor House No. 37, Room No. 10"—were added later.

"Let the Deputy Commissioner come in the the box and claim privilege" said Rao Bahadur Setavad. This cannot be done by correspondence, he must come into the witness box."

Magistrate: What is the remedy if he does not produce the document?

Rao Bahadur Setalval—As far as I can see, there is no remedy in law but the Court can draw its own inference.

"Grave Allegations."

Continuing Rao Bahadur Setalvad said these were grave allegations and he was prepared to give the other side every possible and reasonable opportunity to disprove them. He urged that the Deputy Commissioner should be compelled to produce the document or let him be summoned to the witness-box.

In view of the allegations that had been made, the Magistrate observed that the prosecution should reconsider the position about the warrant

Mr. D'Cunha undertook to see the Deputy Commissioner of Police in the matter and meanwhile this issue was left in abeyance.

When the case was called out it was found that the punter was not present.

Third Postponement.

Rao Bahadur Setalvad said that this was the third postponement because the witnesses of the Police were not present. He stated that his clients, the accused are being put to considerable hardship.

Magistrate:—Why is the punter not here?

Mr. D'Cunha:—I understand he has left Bombay.

First Class Crisis.

At this stage one of the accused said he had seen the punter in Court in the morning.

Magistrate: This raises a first-class crisis.

Mr. D'Cunha: Sir Mr. Karnik tells me that the punter is at Bhavnagar.

Magistrate: Why was he allowed to go there?

Rao Bahadur Setalwad applied for the issue of an immediate summons on the witness (punter).

Witnesses Warned

The Magistrate granted the application but later converted it into an ordinary summons, before the case was adjourned to August 29. The Magistrate had all the Police witnesses brought before him and warned them to be present in Court at the next hearing.

Governor Confers Degrees

Lord Brabourne, Chancellor of the Bombay University, going to the Convocation Hall to confer degrees on students who have graduated this year.

DACOITIES ON INCREASE IN GWALIOR

Strict Police Vigilance Unable To Check Outrages

GWALIOR, Aug. 22.

The activities of dacoits in the State, in spite of strict vigilance on the part of the police, are not showing any signs of abatement in Gwalior State, as according to a report received, two constables of Amayan police out-post, while on their way to attend the court at Bhind, were waylaid by a gang of notorious dacoits led by Mohan Singh and Hukum Singh, and were severely assaulted.

One of the constables, Yakub managed to escape, while the other was carried in an unconscious state and left in a jungle. A search party eventually rescued him and his condition is reported to be precarious.

Similarly, a gang of dacoits raided the house of the Village Patel of Badakhedi, but due to the alertness of one of the inmates of the house, they were frustrated in their attempts. While retreating the dacoits opened fire wounding one man.—United Press.

MR. CHURCHILL AND MR. MODY

Former's "Terminological Inexactitudes

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

The "Manchester Guardian" publishes the following letter from Mr. H.P. Mody:—

Sir,—The terminological inexactitudes of Mr. Churchill are bewildering in their variety. In an address recently delivered by him at the Manchester Free Trade Hall, to which reference is to be found in your issue of June 28, he is reported to have said that I had got into great trouble with other millowners in connection with the Indo-Lancashire pact, that I had been boycotted in some of the Bombay clubs, that I had ceased to be president of the Bombay Millowners' Association, and that the agreement was opposed by two-thirds of the millowners in India.

There is no foundation whatever for any one of these statements. The Millowners' Association—which on account of its being established in Bombay is erroneously known as the Bombay Millowners' Association—is an all-India organisation, and represents as many mills in other parts of the country as in Bombay. The pact to which it is a party was opposed by only one member at the meeting specially called to endorse it. As for the statement about my having been boycotted in certain clubs, I would merely say that, like the reports of Mark Twain's death, it is "greatly exaggerated"! It certainly should be news to the clubs in Bombay. The allegation that I hd got into trouble with other millowners is equally ludicrous, and as for the presidentship of the association, I am still occupying that position in spite of my anxiety to be relieved of the burden on account of the acceptance of other responsibilities.

Mr. Churchill might leave the pact alone and try to find some other way of poisoning Indo-British relations.—Yours etc.,

H.P. MODY.

Hotel Cecil,
Simla, July 30.

SIR T. V. ACHARI FOR BOMBAY

To Preside Over Cotton Committee Meetings

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

Sir T. Vijiaraghavachari, Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research leaves Simla to-morrow for Indore 'en route' Bombay where he will preside on the 28th and 29 inst. over the meeting of the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

At Indore, on 23rd and 24th, he will discuss certain important matters connected with the future of the institute of Plant Industry with the Agent to the Governor-General. He arrives in Bombay on the 25th and presides over meetings of the sub-committee of the Cotton Committee, preliminary to the full meetings commencing on the 28th. He returns via Poona to Simla arriving here on Sept. 2 and immediately thereafter attend from the third to the eighth the meetings of the advisory Board of the Imperial Council when more than 60 items covering a variety subjects will be discussed.

WHO WILL BE HIS SUCCESSOR?

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

The tenure of the office of Sir T. Vijayaraghavachari Vice-President of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, will terminate at the end of September and the question of his successor is being now discussed.

Names of four Muslims, including Sir Gulam Hossain, Ex-Executive Councillor Bombay and Mr. Abdul Momin of Bengal, both of whom are at present here, are mentioned in this connection.

It is stated the present incumbent will be given an extension of another 6 months and Sir Fazli Hussain, who is the Chairman, will make the selection before his term of office concludes in next April.—

QUESTION OF FRONTIER

Sino-British Talks Will Be Opened At Nanking To End Dispute

SIMLA, Aug 22.

News has been received that negotiations will soon take place at Nanking between the Chinese Government and His Majesty's Government for finding the basis of a Settlement on the question of demarcation of the boundary on the Burmese Frontier. His Majesty's Government have been definitely assured that the Chinese have no intention of renewing hostile activities on the Frontier P.

KASHGAR TROUBLE

No Marked Change In Sinkiang

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

Latest news from Kashgar states that there has been no marked change in Sinkiang General Linping, Commander-in-Chief and Commissioner of Defence in Kashgar Area arrived in Kashgar from Urmchi by air and has taken over the command from Mahmudsi Hung, General Kung Chenghen also arrived in Kashgar on July 20 and has been appointed Specification Officer

Immediately on arrival he called at the British Consulate and expressed the deep regret of the Chinese Central and Provincial Governments for the unwarrant attack on the British Consulate and hoped that the cordial relations existing between the Chinese and British Governments would subsist.

He expressed the gratitude of the Chinese Government for the British Consulate adopting a neutral attitude throughout the trouble in Sinkiang. He informed the British Consul General that the authority of the Provincial Government had been completely established in the Province of Sinkiang on the Administration.

The Consul-General anticipates that provided the Tungans are brought under control, Chinese Authority will be fully re-established and there will be comparitive peace in that region. No Russian troops have recently come to Kashgar.—A. P

Mr. Herbert, Dewan of Cochin has come to Trivandrum. Preliminary discussions took place at the Dewan's residence when matters of common interest to Tarvancore and Cochin were discussed.—A.P.

Burma Council President

Question Of Removal Raised In Assembly

SIMLA, August 22.

After the question hour, the President read to the house a message from the Governor-General requiring their presence at eleven on August 29 when the Governor-General would address both the Houses.—A. P.

During the question hour, Sir Frank Noyce informed Mr. Rajaram Pandian that the Government of India have under discussion with the Ceylon Government the proposal for the extension of the existing Karachi-Madras Air Mail Service to Ceylon.

It has been provisionally decided to make Trichinopoly the intermediate Port of Call between Madras and Colombo, when the service is extended.

It is probable that additional Emergency Landing Grounds will be required, but it is not yet possible to say, where these, if found necessary will be located.

LABOURERS FROM CEYLON.

The same member was informed by Mr. G. S. Bajpai, that the number of Indian Labourers returning from Ceylon to India during February to May, is always larger, than during other months of the year.

The number of labourers who returned during February last is not abnormal.

The total number of labourers who returned from the beginning of the year to the end of April was 20,534, and total number of labourers who have gone to Ceylon from the beginning of May to the end of July was 71,659.

Sir Joseph Bhore told Mr. Gayaprasad Singh that the Government have received a representation from the Association of Small Shipping Companies, for calling a Shipping Conference and the matter is receiving the Government's consideration.

LADY REPRESENTATIVE.

Sir Henry Craik replying to Sir Hari Singh Gour said that the League of Nations invited the Government of India to appoint a delegate on the Advisory Commission for the Protection of the Welfare of Children and Young People. There was no suggestion by the League that the representative of the Government of India should be a woman. The Government of India, however, thought it desirable that they should be represented by a woman.

A question by Mr. Bagla elicited the reply from Sir Joseph Bhore that the import of cut-pieces not exceeding four yards in length from Japan during May and June 1934 amounted to 4,801,379 yards. The imports of such cut pieces were not recorded separately prior to May 1934.

BURMA COUNCIL AFFAIRS

Sir Henry Craik replying to Mr. G. P. Singh said that there had been no correspondence between the Government of India and the Burma Government regarding the removal of President of the Burma Council.

Mr. G. P. Singh asked whether it was a fact that when recently the Burmese President was censured he resigned.

President:—"Order, Order. That does not concern the Government of India".

Mr. U. Ba Maung:—Has not the Governor-General any responsibility for settling the matter?

Sir Henry Craik:—The matter entirely rests with the Local Government.

A number of questions was again asked about the Pusa Institute.

Mr. Bajpai informed Mr. B. Das, Mr. G. P. Singh and Mr. Daudi that the question of amalgamating the botanical substation at Karnal with the new Institute at Delhi was under consideration as also the question of keeping the botanical subsection at Pusa.

INSPECTOR OF EXPLOSIVES

Numerous questions were put asking the Government why they did not advertise in India for the post of Chief Inspector of Explosives.

Sir Frank Noyce replied that considering all the qualifications required for the post, the Government decided to recruit the officer from England, but gave him the reduced pay fixed for the future incumbents.

Mr Neogy pointed out that one of the senior Inspectors was sent to England for training with a view to becoming Chief Inspector later on.

Sir Frank Noyce replied that when the present incumbent's contract for five years expired this officer's claim would no doubt be considered.

Mr. Mitra asked how the Public Service Commission could judge without advertising, that no suitable candidate was available in India.

Mr. Neogy: Its Chairman is a policeman. (Laughter).—A.P.

Viceroy Asks M. L. A.s To Be Present On Aug. 29

SIMLA, August 22.

Sir K.V. Shanmukham Chetty, President of the Legislative Assembly read a communication from His Excellency the Viceroy, in the Assembly to-day, calling upon the members of the Assembly to be present at 11 in the morning on August 29, when he will address the members of both Chambers of the Central Legislature in the Assembly.—United Press.

Kalelkar Defends Award Decision

AKOLA, Aug. 21.

Acharya Kalelkar and Narharibhai Parekh of the Gujarat Vidyapith arrived here yesterday and addressed a public meeting in which Mr. Kalelkar made an attempt to convince his audience of the validity of the Working Committee's resolution regarding the Communal Award

He agreed that the Muslims would misuse the power they got in the White Paper Constitution, but he was optimistic that this lust of power would create in them ambition and discontent and they would ultimately cooperate with the Congress in the struggle for Swaraj. "It is up to us", he said, "to teach the minority communities how to make national use of the power and this we can do if we have faith in each other."

It is understood that Mr. N. C. Kelkar on his way to Poona will halt here on Wednesday to discuss the future programme of the Congress Democratic Swaraj Party with the local members.—A. P.

EX-CHIEF JUDGE FOR ASSEMBLY

LUCKNOW, August 22.

Sir Justice Wazir Hussain, ex-Chief Judge of the Chief Court of Oudh is seeking election to the Assembly from the Lucknow-cum-Fyzabad Mohammedan Constituency.

The "United Press" understands that Sirdar Nihal Singh of Lucknow also is going to be put up as one of the candidates of the Oudh Zemindar Party from Fyzabad Non-Muhammadan Constituency.—United Press.

LEAGUE AND UNITY BOARD

LUCKNOW, August 22.

"Many other members of the Muslim League and I still think that the meeting held at Simla was unconstitutional and as such the resolution passed at the meeting cannot be binding on the members of the All-India Muslim League" says Shah Masood Ahmed, M.L.A., and Secretary of the Lahore section of the League, in the course of a statement which bespeaks a rift in the All-India Muslim League.

Regarding the position of the League 'vis-a-vis' the Unity Board, Shah Masood Ahmed, says that there are two sections of the League and consequent on the decision of its Lahore section its representatives took part actually in the deliberation of the Unity Board meeting held in 1933. Since then no resolutions have been passed by the Council to withdraw its representatives from the Board and he is not aware when K. B. Hafiz Hadayat Hussein was authorised to issue any statement.—United Press.

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